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Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

VOL. XIX NO. 265— BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SIMON-TORY COMBINE TO SABOTAGE R.T.C.

LEADERS SPECULATE ON PREMIER'S DECLARATION

Provincial Antonomy And Central Govt.

"CAN'T WORK WITHOUT CLASH," SAYS GANDHIJI.

DR. SAPRU ON GRAVE DANGERS

Will Indian Delegates Turn Down Proposals?

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

In Indian circles unabated interest is being taken over the impending declaration of the British Government's policy by the Prime Minister. Responsible Indian leaders believe that despite Conservative opposition, the Premier with the consent of Mr. Baldwin, will be able to carry his own decision in consenting to declare provincial autonomy forthwith with the assurance of the consideration of responsibility at the centre in the immediate future.

WILL IT Be TURNED DOWN?

In anticipation of such a declaration the Indian leaders are considering whether they should turn down the Premier's declaration point-blank. There are two opinions on the question.

MAHATMA'S VIEW

Mahatma Gandhi is credited with holding the view that he will not hesitate to accept Provincial autonomy if it was real having had nothing to do with Central Government, provided simultaneously Government gave the definite undertaking that responsibility at the Centre will be granted within eight or nine months. It is believed that Gandhiji feels that if real autonomy is granted to the provinces it is impossible for any Government at the centre to rule without coming into clash with the provinces.

PREMIER WILL BE DISHED OUT

On the other hand, there is a section led by Dr. Saoru which believes that constitutionally it will not be possible for the Premier, however well-meaning he may be, to fulfil his promise on the Indian issue. This section also holds to its conviction that very soon the Premier will be dished out by the Tories who will never permit the fulfilment of any pledge that the British Government may give at the present juncture.

PERSUADING GANDHIJI

They, therefore, are endeavouring to persuade Mahatma Gandhi not to believe that real provincial autonomy will be the stepping stone to full responsibility at the centre.

IF TORIES BACK OUT

Gandhiji contends that if the Tories will turn down what is agreed upon now, the Indian people will equally be ready to deal with any situation that they may create in India.

R. T. C SPECULATIONS

LONDON, November 12.

As the Minorities Committee meets to-morrow considerable speculation has been proceeding regarding the nature of the pronouncement the Premier will make. The possibility of the introduction at present of provincial autonomy with central responsibility left for further examination by Indian and British experts in India early next year has been exercising the minds of leading delegates.

MR. SASTRI'S VIEWS.

Reuter interviewed Mr. Sastri, Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on this aspect of the position. Mr. Sastri said he saw no difficulty in introducing central responsibility simultaneously with provincial autonomy. The function of the Federal Centre should be fixed in accordance with the Round Table Conference discussion as there would be limitations regarding defence and other subjects. There remained the precise composition of the legislature, its relation with the executive and also the pivotal question of finance. To leave these matters to be settled by convention of provincial delegates and States' representatives was a process which would be attended with serious risks and both delay and frustration.

VITAL ISSUES MUST NOT WAIT

It was, therefore, clear that no vital issues should be left for future settlement questions like franchise and distribution of seats between smaller States might well be treated by committees in India. Delegates would no longer need to come to Britain and wait on hazards of the country's political balance. Mr. Sastri expressed the opinion that even if provincial autonomy was enacted wisdom lay in postponing the actual inauguration until the reforms in the centre were simultaneously introduced. He added that his misgivings were twofold, namely, that the interval between provincial autonomy and central responsibility would create suspicion in India and afford an opportunity for obstruction and reaction.

DR. SAPRU'S VIEWS.

"I am not a friend of provincial autonomy without Central Respodsibility" declared Dr. Sapru. Indeed unless central responsibility on a federal basis is established I see grave dangers on political, constitutional and administrative grounds. The mere establishment of provincial autonomy cannot be complete unless its relations to the central government are defined. Political India will never be satisfied with mere provincial autonomy. Responsibility in the cnetre and in the provinces should be established immediately by an Act of Parliament.

GRAVE DANGERS.

I can foresee the grave dangers to the federation or any kind of central responsibility arising from the plan which leaves it to the provincial legislatures to determine the machinery of central or federal legislature. While I will be willing to improve the composition and character of the Second Chamber it will be impossible to work the federal constitution as between Provinces "inter se" and between provinces and States without the Second Chamber.

OPPOSED TO SINGLE CHAMBER

I am definitely opposed to having a single chamber in the federal legislature. While I admit that the general scheme outlined in the last session of the Round Table Conference is capable of improvement in certain respects, I stand by it as a whole and should deprecate any attempt to go back on it on either the Indian or British side.

MR. JAYAKAR'S OPINION.

Mr. Jayakar was equally emphatic that any offer of provincial autonomy as first instalment of constitutional reforms should be avoided at all costs. He said:

"I am convinced that it will delay the federation, if not defeat it altogether. It will also make communalism more rampant and make the entry of the Princes into the Federation more difficult. I am sure that it will not satisfy the political mind of India which is determined on central responsibility.

I cannot conceive of provincial autonomy worth the name without responsibility at the centre and India will only be satisfied with a complete scheme of responsibility both at the centre and in the provinces. If it was the intention to satisfy India by instalments the Round Table Conference need not have been called. The scheme evolved last year, which I believe still holds the field, is inconsistent with political reform by dose.

Asked about the communal problem Mr. Jayakar said it was unfortunate that it had not yet been settled and though he recognised its great importance it would be a mistake to allow it to block all further progress of India.—Reuter's R.T. C. Special.

SIMON-TORY COMBINE.

No Declaration Before Full Picture Is Shown.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON Nov. 12.

Political circles here believe that at its meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday the Cabinet devoted a major portion of its time to discussing the Indian issue. It is reported that the Tory Minister and Simonites took a definite stand that until they had seen the full picture of the Federal Constitution no fresh declaration about the British policy be made.

In their opinion in the absence of any knowledge as to the share of the Indian States in the new Constitution as well as the position of the different communities, it was wrong for the Cabinet even to offer Provincial Autonomy. It is believed that they have authorised the Prime Minister, as Chairman of the Minority Committee, to intervene in communal matters and give his decision at to-morrow's meeting of the Minority Committee. The Premier will, therefore take the necessary step, relying mainly upon the Indian Government's Despatch.

Declaration Of Govt's Intention To Be Urged

LONDON, Nov. 12.

For the moment, the Tariffists have decided to refrain from embarrassing the Government. The outcome of a largely attended meeting of the Conservative members of the House of Commons under the auspices of the Empire Industries Association is that it has empowered its Chairman, Sir Henry Page Croft, to request the Government to declare as soon as possible its intention of taking action regarding the emergency precautions and also a permanent tariff policy.—Reuter Special.

Cabinet Cnosidering Indian Policy.

LONDON, November 12.

As the Cabinet meeting which has been arranged to be held at the House of Commons to-night is taking place on the eve of the reassembling of the Minorities Committee it is generally assumed that to-day's discussions will refer to the future policy with regard to India.—Reuter.

TENSE TIENTSIN SITUATION

To Be Cleared Up In A Day

RIVAL PARTIES REACH UNDERSTANDING

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Tientsin.—Reuter's correspondent learns from an authoritative source that an understanding has been reached which, it is hoped, will enable the tense local situation to be cleared up within 24 hours.—Reuter.

(Earlier news on Page 8.)

British Minesweeper Runs Aground

GERMAN LINER TO THE RESCUE

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Hongkong.—British minesweeper, Petersfield, 710 tons, with Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, Commander-in-Chief China Station, on board, ran aground on rocks in Tungyung Island, off Foochow, in very rough weather this morning and is now in total loss.

In answer to an S.O.S. the German liner and cruisers, Suffolk and Cornwall rushed to the scene and all hands were saved.

Petersfield on the 10th instant picked up seven survivors of the crew of foundered Chinese junk who are believed to be still aboard, thus experiencing two shipwrecks in two days.—Reuter.

COLLAPSE OF COALITION?

Budget Creates Cabinet Crisis In Finland

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Helsingfors.—In view of the difficulty of balancing budget members of one group of coalition Government have requested their representatives in the Cabinet to propose repeal of the prohibition laws. This is likely to cause a Cabinet crisis. The Committee for revision of the prohibition laws have suggested a scheme allowing free importation of rod and white wines and beer.—Reuter.

TRIAL INSIDE JAIL

Roy Too Weak To Argue Case

CAWNPORE, Nov. 12.

Mr. M.N. Roy's trial was held inside the jail. As all English-knowing assessors did not come to-day, and as Mr. D.P. Sinha, who will be Counsel for the accused for some time, is indisposed on account of heart attack, Mr. Roy requested the Court to adjourn his case till to-morrow, as he was too weak to argue his case to-day. The Court after reading the charge to the accused and the accused's reply pleading 'not guilty' adjourned the case till to-morrow, when the prosecution will open the case and the defence will advance arguments on legal points. Mr. Sinha thanked the Court for having accommodated him.—A.P.

IMPROVED SERVICES TO INDIA AND FAR EAST

Merger Of Principal Italian Shipping Lines

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Rome.—A marked improvement in the services to India and the Far East is expected from a merger of the principal Italian shipping lines into two great organisations entitled. The Italia and Lloyd Triestino. The first compriss the Lloyds, the Abaudo Navigazione Generale, and the Cosulich and the second, the Lloyd Triestino, the Marittimi Italiana and the Servizi Maritimi.—Reuter's Special.

SECRET DOCUMENTS IN BARDOLI INQUIRY

Court Rejects Congress Demand To Produce Them

BARDOLI, Nov. 12.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, the enquiry officer, to-day gave his ruling on the point raised by Mr. Desai, Congress Counsel, as to the production of documents in Government possession giving his ruling against Mr. Desai. Mr. Gordon held that it was impossible to agree to the vague and unreasonable demands in the question. He added:

"If any reasonable requests for documents having bearing on some definite case are put forward by the Songress Counsel and if these have relation to the terms of reference, I will do my best to accede to them."

Mr. Gordon gave time to Mr. Desai to consider his position. Mr. Desai while agreeing to accept the order, however, brought to the notice of the Inquiry Officer the recent Privy Council ruling in an Australian case which according to him was in all respects parallel, except that there was a regular suit in the Australian Case.

Mr Gordon read the Privy Council decision and said that that did not change his order.

As Mr. Desai wanted to consider his position the Inquiry was adjourned till 3 p.m.—A. P.

DIEHARD PRESS AT IT AGAIN!

"Preserve Freedom Of Trade In India"

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Now that the Round Table Conference has come to a standstill through no fault of British Government, surely the appropriate course for a self-respecting Government would be to cry off the whole negotiation and take effective measures to preserve peace and freedom of trade in India, says the "Morning Post" in the course of a leading article deploring the supposed intention of the Government to impose settlement along the lines of the Government of India's Despatch.

The "News-Chronicle" understands that Lord Lothian only accepted office on the specific undertaking that Government means to honour in letter and spirit, Premier's pledges of early this year to extend the measure of responsible Government at Centre.—Reuters R. T. Special.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OF GANDHI SOCIETY

Mr. Fenner Brockway's Talk With Mahatma.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 11

Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. Dara, chairman and Secretary of the Gandhi Society conferred with Mahatma Gandhi to-day for nearly an hour with regard to the future work of the Congress and the activities of the Gandhi Society.

Mr. Dara wanted the Commonwealth India League to be affiliated to the Indian National Congress. Mahatma Gandhi said the Congress resolution on the subject precluded him from giving affiliation to foreign organizations. He however hoped that Mr. Dara's monthly "United India" would support the Congress unstintedly.

I understand Mahatma Gandhi is meeting the executive of the Commonwealth of India League to-morrow to discuss future work.

SILVER SELLING AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

Representative Of Silver Interests To Meet Soon

LONDON, Nov. 11.

New York.—The "New York Times" says that an International selling agreement to prevent further dislocation of the silver market is definitely in sight. Informal conferences have already begun, and producers and representatives of silver interests will be invited to meet shortly in New York or London.—Reuter's Special.

10 YEARS JAIL FOR BIMAL GUPTA

Attempted Murder Of Mr. Villiers

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

On his pleading 'guilty' to the charge of attempted murder of Mr. Villiers, Bimal Kumar Das-Gupta has been sentenced by the Special Tribunal to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO RESTORE MONARCHY

Comic Opera Plot In Madrid

SON OF LATE DICTATOR INVOLVED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Madrid.—What is described as the comic opera plot to restore monarchy in which Senhors Jose Antonio and Primo de Rivera, son of the late Dictator are alleged to be involved has been discovered by the police.

It is stated that the conspirators proposed to attempt to storm the Cortes building.

Senhor Primo de Rivera was arrested with a priest, named Father Las Marias, and an officer named Major Francisco Rosales. The authorities attach very small importance to the affair. Rivera was released this morning.

MINORITIES PRESENT UNITED FRONT

LONDON, Nov. 12.

It is understood that agreement between Moslems and minor minorities was reached this afternoon and that it will be submitted to the Premier to-day.—Reuter.

No Immediate Launching Of Civil Disobedience.

GANDHIJI TO WAIT UNTIL THERE IS SLIGHTEST VESTIGE OF HOPE

STRIVING HIS BEST FOR A MUTUALLY HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

"I do not think that the Conference must fail. If that is my conviction, I should not stay here at all", declared Gandhiji in the course of an interview with Reuter. He said, "What I believe is that unless something startling happens, and unless all that is good in English life conspires to bring about a satisfactory result, the Conference is likely to fail."

WHEN THERE IS WILL, THERE IS SWARAJ.

If the Conference failed, he would distribute blame evenly between Government and the whole of the delegates to the Conference. "I am not prepared," he said, "to blame one party alone, but I am convinced that if the National Government really wills it, the Conference need not fail." Asked how long it would take for him to be satisfied that such will was manifest in the National Government, Mahatmaji hesitated and then replied: "I will know in the week. I shall continue to hope until I have positive evidence that nothing is to be gained by my further stay in England."

NO IMMEDIATE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Asked whether there was the risk of Civil Disobedience following the possible breakdown of the Conference, Gandhiji replied, "On the score of failure, there is no immediate risk of the revival of Civil Disobedience. I am not going to think of Civil Disobedience as long as there is the slightest vestige of hope, and I can give my absolute assurance to all concerned that there will be no civil disobedience in connection with the Conference as long as there is the possibility of carrying on negotiations such as I am at present engaged in.

COME TO CONQUER.

I have come here with fixed determination of making every effort humanly possible to achieve an honourable settlement—honourable both to Britain and to India.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S CONCEPTION OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Provinces Should Be Free To Refuse Contributions To Centre, If They So Desire.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

At the Conference of delegates this evening Gandhiji fully explained his conception of Provincial autonomy which is understood to differ entirely from what is outlined in the Simon Report and the Government of India despatch.

Gandhiji's main idea contemplates unfettered popular control of all subjects, Governors not possessing any reserve powers, while the provinces should be so completely autonomous that interference from the Centre in such matters as internal disorders will be impossible, except at the Provinces' request. Moreover, the Provinces should be free to refuse contributions to the Central Government if they so desire.—R. T. C. Special.

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Personal.

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MAHMOUD BEY, the well-known Egyptian Spiritualist, has removed himself from Grand Hotel and will carry on his business and his consultation in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, opposite New Custom House. His charges will be the same Rs. 5 for his wonderful reading and spiritual answers for three questions.
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P R6196

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NOTICE.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1931-32

MEMBERS' SEASON TICKETS and COUPON BOOKS for admission to the Race Coure Enclosures are now for sale at the Secretary's Office, Club Road, Byculla, on all working days, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Prices can be ascertained on application.

C. C. GULLILAND,
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3902

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For particulars apply to M. P. Kini, S. G. LELE,
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R6193

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NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
R6191

S. S. GENOA MARU.

Consignees of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 11th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 5. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

Re: TAXED COSTS of Messrs. DUBASH & CO., Attorneys for Bai KHORSHEDBAI KAIKHUSRU SORABJI.
Messrs. DUBASH & CO., Solicitors ..... Applicants.

All parties concerned attend the Sitting Judge in Chamber at High Court, Bombay, on 20-11-31 at 11-15 A.M. at the hearing of an application for an order directing the said Bai Khorshedbai to pay to the Applicants Rs. 294-7-6 their taxed costs as per allocatur dated 20th August 1931 and costs of the summons and order thereon.

Dated this 5th day of Oct., 1931.

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Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13Dec.
x Iyo ,,	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
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TWO MINUTES' INTERVIEW ALLOWED

Dhrangadra Satyagrahis In Jail.

(From Our Correspondent).
WADHWAN, Nov. 11.

To-day is the 22nd day of hartal in Halvad, Dhrangadhra State. The mother and mother-in-law of Smti. Shardaben after great difficulty could interview her and Sjt. Shivanandji for two minutes. Sjt. Shivanandji told that they got simple food and bedding. Other inquiries were prohibited. Shriyut Manilal Shah, who accompanied the mothers, was treated as though he was in police custody. All streets leading to Sanghvisheri, are strongly watched by police. The two Magistrates Messrs. Vrajlal Narayanrao Balashanker and Hargovind are posted at various centres in Dhrangadhra. Every passenger coming and going is thoroughly searched and harassed. Recruitment of police is increasing. The police accompany even the postal peons and Snath Patrikas.

PESHAWAR CONGRESSMAN SENT TO JAIL.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 11.

Maulvi Rahim Bakhsh Ghaznavi, a member of the Provincial Congress Committee, was sentenced to-day to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A for delivering a seditious speech.—A. P.

250 MILES IN 7 DAYS BY PUSH-BYKE.

(From A Correspondent.)
Bardoli, Nov. 6.

A seventeen year-old boy named Navritlal A. Vora has covered a distance of 250 miles from Lakhtar to Bardoli in seven days by push byke.

The Parsee boys of Baroach organised a function in his honour.

"SHOCK-TAILS".

No More Cock-tails And Their Dreary Tales!

Science is rendering the student still further aid. "Shock-tails" bid fair to take the place of cocktails. The guest of the future, says a member of the American Radio Commission, will not be offered a cocktail; he will be handed an electric tube. He need only caress its warm and shiny surface for a few seconds and "The Times" assures us, "he will derive a glow such as no cocktails give, and, thus fortified to play the guest, he can hand back the tube for the use of the next newcomer."

Moreover, the genial current can be laid on to a guest through his chair without his knowledge.

MR. GYARA'S COMPLAINT

Summons Issued Against Parties Concerned.

Mr. Gyara of the Social Purity League filed an information on Wednesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, alleging that the application filed against him by Mr. M. P. Lohana, Advocate, did not contain an iota of truth and was made to lower the prestige of the League and that of the applicant. He, therefore, requested the Magistrate to take evidence in the matter.

The Magistrate thought that serious allegations had been made by Mr. Gyara in his information, and therefore directed the issue of summons against the parties concerned.

In Bardoli After The Truce.

INTERESTING SIDE-LIGHTS ON OFFICIAL DOINGS

(From Our Correspondent).
BARDOLI, Nov. 5.

The following questions and answers in the cross-examination of Mr. Krishnalal Lalloobhai, Mamlatdar of Bardoli, before the Bardoli Inquiry Court will be read with interest:—

Q: Yesterday you referred to the assault on the Mamlatdar of Jalalpore. That case is still under enquiry?
A: Yes.
Q: All that occurred in that case even according to the allegation is that the Mamlatdar slapped the Patel and there were counter-complaints?
A: I do not know the facts about the incident.
Q: When was the Akoli incident?
A: In the month of June.
Q: The incident was this. I have got the judgment here. Several children in a primary school below the age of 10 or 11 threw a few pebbles because the Patel's wife abused them. Of the persons convicted 7 were children?
A: About that number.
Q: Then you talked about Vethias being ill-treated. Can you name any definite village of which you have this complaint to make?
A: Twice the Vethias told me when I asked them to fetch the khatedars that the villagers were abusing them.

Q: What were the two villages concerned and the time?
A: Vananer at the end of June and Rayam about the end of June.
Q: And you say these were the incidents which led you to come to the judgment that it was necessary to ask the police to accompany the revenue officials when attachments were in contemplation?
A: And because of their insolence also.
Q: Have you brought your diary and your reports?
A: I have not.
Q: I told you yesterday. Please send somebody and bring them.
Government Pleader: I think they should not be allowed to be produced.
Court to Congress Counsel: You must ask for some definite documents.
Q: Prior to the month of July you used to send almost daily a report of the collections and the general condition?
A: 3 or 4 days afterwards.
Cong. Counsel to Court: My case is that on the 19th which was an intervening Sunday, he actually went to a village and made collections unaccompanied by the police.

Court: You cannot ask all documents to be produced. You must ask for definite documents.
Cong. Counsel: When I get to dates, I will ask for definite documents.
Court: I do not see why this diary should be produced.
Cong. Counsel: Supposing in the diary he has stated it is not possible to collect anything more without the assistance of the police?
Court: I am sorry I cannot see any reason why he should produce the diary.
Cong. Counsel to Court: I give notice under Order 12, Rule 8. Let the application be heard.
Q: I asked you yesterday that on the 12th of July you visited Timberwa. Do you wish to look at your diary before answering this question?
A: No.
Q: Why not?
A: Diary is not here.
Q: Then get it. You promised to bring it to-day?
Court to witness: If you had promised to give a definite date after consulting your diary then you should have done so. You have not done so?
A: No sir, I forgot to do so.
Court to Cong. Counsel: What do you want to do under the circumstances?
A: I would persist in putting this question.
Court to Witness: You do not remember the exact date on which you visited Timberwa.
Witness: In the second week of July I visited.
Court: You are certain that it was in the second week.
Witness: Yes.
Court to Cong. Counsel: Is this answer satisfactory?
Cong. Counsel: No Sir.
Q: You can give me a definite date after consulting your diary. It is a very simple question?
A: Yes.
Court to Cong. Counsel: Would you withdraw this matter for the present?
Cong. Counsel: If he wants to consult his diary, I will postpone the question. I will leave that train of argument for the moment and carry on another point.

RAYAM VILLAGE.

Q: You remember you visited this village on the 17th?
A: Yes.
Q: When did you decide that you were going to visit Rayam?
A: Eight or ten days before the Patel and the Talati had told me that it would be better for me to go.
Q: You have got any note of that in writing?
A: No.
Q: Then, you decided I take it that on a convenient day you will visit the village?
A: Yes.
Q: In the meantime, that is after the receipt of this information from the Patel and the Talati you did visit other villages?
A: Yes, I did visit other villages, Timberwa, Pardi and Khoj.
Q: At that time had you issued any notices to Timberwa, Pardi and Khoj?
A: I should consult the records.
Q: Will you please produce them?
A: If the Enquiry Officer directs I shall do so.
Q: When did you decide to issue notices about Rayam?
A: In the third week of June, i.e., in the previous month.
Q: Had you got the notices ready at the time when you decided to issue them?
A: I had not got them ready.
Q: When did you get them ready?
A: About the 16th of July.
Q: There is no "about" about it. Kindly answer this question definitely.
A: On the 16th.
Q: What time of the day?
A: Before office hours.
Q: In the morning then?
A: Yes.
Q: What did you do with these notices?
A: I sent them to Rayam with the Patawala.
Q: Did you sign them?
A: Yes.
Q: How many notices had you prepared and signed?
A: 10 defaulters.
Q: Where did you get the names of the 10 defaulters from?
A: I had no document from which I selected.
Q: Had you any definite information in writing as to the capacity of each of these defaulters on the day when you decided to issue the notice?
A: I had nothing in writing to show me the capacity. On my general knowledge I prepared this list.
Q: How many villages have you got roughly?
A: 93.
Q: What is the average number of khatedars?
A: 100.
Q: There are in all about 9,300 khatedars?
A: Yes.
Q: Were there more defaulters in this village than 10?
A: Yes.
Q: How many more?
A: About 30 more.
Q: You tell me that without any definite knowledge as to the capacity of these 10, you still selected them for issuing this notice, a process which you had not employed almost till the end of the official year?
A: Nothing definite in writing.
Q: Have you a note anywhere?
A: No.
Q: The form of the notice is prescribed under the rules of the Land Revenue Code?
A: There is no form. Only for demand notices.
Q: There is a form for a Demand Notice?
A: Yes.
Q: The notice for a 14th fine is a severer measure than a mere notice for payment?
A: Yes.
Q: And even in case of a notice of demand there is a fee chargeable for the notice?
A: Yes.
Q: And the law requires that there shall be 10 days' notice in such a case?
A: Yes.
Q: In the notices that you issued what form did you use. Have you got a form here?
A: I adopted the same form for a Demand Notice.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

"NOOR JEHAN".

Last Week At The Majestic

"Noor Jehan", the fine Indian talkie produced by Sjt. Fasha-bhai Patel in collaboration with the Imperial Film Co. is now running at the Majestic Cinema for the third and the last week. The film has been directed by Mr. Ezra Mir.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

C WARD CONGRESS ELECTION

Mr. Naoroji Bomanji Panthaki, has announced his candidature for the seat rendered vacant in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the C Ward Congress Committee.

C WARD COUNCIL.

An urgent meeting of the C Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. in the Committee's offices.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Messrs. K. K. Hoshi and Co., a Gujarati Varshafal Ghar Punchang Diary and a Pocket Diary for the Hindu New Year. Both the diaries contain useful astrological information for the year 1988.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tango Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday the 14th instant.

RY. PASS FOURD.—A second class rly. pass (No. 25061, dated 3rd November 31) from Elphinstone to Grant Road is found. Apply personally between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to Datharam Dhaku, Zenith Chemical Works, Bombay 7.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGE.—The marriage of Mr. Varjivandas Chunilal Sheth, a Jain millionaire with an Esthonian lady took place on Saturday last at his Bungalow at Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill. The lady was first converted into Hinduism according to Vedic rights, and now she is named Nalinidevi.

LECTURE AT POONA.—Mr. Mirza Ikram Baig Advocate, will deliver a public lecture at the Poona Cantonment Bcottee Hall, at 6 p.m. on Sunday (15th inst.) on "Do Religion solve the problems of the modern world?"

CHRISTA SEVA SANGHA.

Three lectures and a cariety entertainment will be given at Christa Seva Sangha Ashram opposite Agricultural College Poona on Tuesday and Saturday Evening at 6 p.m., as under: Tuesday (17th inst.) "The Problem of Rural Uplift" By Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Saturday (21st inst.) on "Spiritual Healing for Physical Illness". By Rev. Fr. Jack C. Winslow, Tuesday, (24th inst.) a Variety Entertainment, By the Brothers of Christa Seva Sangha, Saturday, (28th inst.) "The Christian Doctrine of the Incarnation in the Light of Modern Thought." By Rev. H. L. Adamson.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon Gramophone Records; 5 p.m. Gramophone Records; 7-0 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Maulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar; Light Music by Patwardhan; 9-20 p.m. Talk: Next Week's Amusements by "The picture-goer."

On Tuesday (17th instant) Bai Yammibai of Baroda State will broadcast from the Studio in the after-dinner programme in place of Master Vasant.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.

The Secretary of the Union writes to say that the Bombay Hawkers' Union are prepared to help candidates at the Municipal elections to be held in February next. According to the estimate of the Union, there are 12,000 voters on the Municipal rolls who are either hawkers or their friends. Those candidates who promise to help the hawkers to redress their grievances, will receive free help from the Union, and are requested to send in their names to the Secretary of the Union, Haji Building, Banian Road, Pydhownie, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O S K steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on November 10 and is due to arrive on November 24 via Penang and Colombo.

The P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

"SARASWAT DAY."

An attractivve programme of Sports, a dramatic performance in which little girls took part and a social gathering in the Jinnah Hall extending over 3 days were arranged by the Kanara Saraswats, who celebrated what is known as the 'SARASWAT DAY' during the Diwali Holidays. Mr. N. Shankarnarain Rao who presided in the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday, struck a bold note in a speech by referring to the spectre of unemployment stalking in the land. Many of them who came to Bombay in search of employment found themselves stranded and unable to secure a decent living. He pleaded for mutual help and hoped the Kanara Saraswats' Association would strive and do some thing to relieve unemployment. The function came to a close after prizes were distributed to the winners in sports.

GOVT. APPEAL DISMISSED.

Medical Bath Case

HIGH COURT SUPPORT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

The Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, on Thursday, heard the appeal of the Bombay Government against the order of Mr. D N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, acquitting Mary Patrao and A. M. Lobo who were charged with keeping a brothel and prosecuted under the Prevention of Prostitution Act.

It would be re-called that on information received, the police raided an establishment called Medical Bath and Massage situated on the top floor of the Jer Mahal at Dhobi Talao. At the time of the raid, five women and eight men were found in the establishment which was divided by separate rooms by partitions. Among the articles seized by the police was also a note book containing entries relating to the earnings of the women inmates.

The prosecution alleged that under the cloak of medical bath and massage, the accused who were described as husband and wife, were conducting the brothel for immoral purposes. In acquitting the accused, the learned magistrate held that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge. The Government therefore preferred an appeal.

Their Lordships in dismissing the appeal, held that on the evidence, it was a very doubtful case, and the learned magistrate was justified in acquitting the accused.

CONGRESS HOUSE

Educative Endeavour

The "Saraswat Mahila Samaj" arranged at the Jinnah Hall an evening's programme on Monday of decided interest to those eager for theatre reform. Dr. Srimati Malinbai Sukathankar who presided on the occasion pointed out with opportune reason the fact that women had proved in many fields of national service their capacity to lead by positive action. She saw that evening the manifest directive impulses of the young girls working more or less, towards the same goal

The rendering of the popular Marathi play "Ranna Dundubhi" in short selected passages by the young girls of the Samaj was certainly evidence of the truth expressed by Dr. Malinibai Sukthankar. The defiant assertion of the young girl who could with appreciable vigour rouse and maintain the interest of the audience was noteworthy. And, the idea occurred that the Jinnah Hall could be utilised for many similarly art and educativve enterprise. Particularly handy was the accommodation reserved for ladies. It recalled the "chowk" of any Indian home or village.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Jute shares ruled steady with only a limited business passing. In coals a fair turnover resulted at fully steady rates. In teas a few isolated deals took place without much change in prices while Singells marked a drop of 7 points. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—4 per cent. Loan 1934/37 82-15, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 99/1, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 100-12.

Banks.—Imperial Bank Contributory 210.

Railways.—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy. 92-8.

Cottons.—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 23-4, Kesoram 3-9.

Coals.—Aldih 4, Amalgamated 11-10, Bengal 330, Bengal Giridih 2-2, Bengal Nagpore ordy. 43-4, Bhadgora 4-6, Bokaro and Ramgur 9-2, Borrea ordy. 13-8, Burra Dhemo 7-4, Burrakur pref. 96, Central Kurkend 3-12, Equitable 21-6, Ghusick and Muslia 3-6, Gopalichuck 2-12, Marine "A" and "B" 9-8, Nazira 6-10, New Turrurya 1-2, North Damuda 4, Raneegunge 42-4, South Karanpura 3-6, Standard 31, Talcher 1, West Jamuria 3.

Jutes.—Alliance ordy. 283-8, Barnagore 143, Belvedere pref. 107-8, Caledonian pref. 107-8, Champdany 101, Clive 29-7, 42-14, India 13, Kamarhatty ordy. 436, Lawrence pref. 107-8, Naihati pref. 197-8, National 22-12, New Central pref. 107-8, Nuddea 24-8, Presidency 6-14, Union ordy. 426.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 7-6, Burn and Co. 6 per cent. pref. 74, Indian Iron and Steel 5-8, Associated Hotels of India pref. 62, B. I. Corporation defd. 6-7-0, Titaghur paper defd. 3-4, ditto pref. Rs. 40 paid up 41, Midnapore Zemindary 69, Borelli Rubber .85 cents, Carew and Co. 9-8, Ryam Sugar 21-12, Samestipore sugar 9-8, Mohcema tea ordy. 10, Seajuli 22-4, Singell 104, Tengpani 13-4, 8 per cent. 1925/40 Equitable Coal debentures 101, 8 per cent. 1921/36 Titaghur paper debentures 103-8.—A. P.

TERMINAL TAX APPROVED BY CORPORATION

Jamnadas Mehta Supports New Proposals

MANU SUBEDAR AND GOVT. ENCROACHMENT

Dr. Deshmukh's Plain-Speaking

The Taxation proposals to meet the deficit involved in the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality came in for a trenchant criticism at the hands of the city fathers at the meeting of the Corporation held on Thursday afternoon.

TAXATION PROPOSALS CARRIED.

Several amendments were moved to the original resolution for the adoption of the report but they were all rejected by the House and the main resolution approving of all the proposals for taxation was carried by a large majority. The matter was discussed on two previous occasions. Mr. Meyer Nissim had moved the adoption of the report made by the Special Committee embodying the taxation proposals. Mr. Ramji Bharmal had moved an amendment to it suggesting the deletion from the report of the portion relating to the levy of the terminal tax on train passengers. Mr. W. H. Neilson had moved another amendment asking for the reference of the matter back to the Special Committee for reconsideration.

SUBURBAN OPPOSITION.

At the outset the Municipal Secretary read out to the House a letter from the President of the Committee appointed by the public meeting held at Bandra to concert measures to oppose the proposed terminal tax.

DR. CHOKSY'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. J. N. Choksy then opposed the resolution and observed that it was against the interests of the poorer classes which were going to be hit very hard. He did not expect much from the House, constituted as it was. It was constituted with a Government majority made of nominated members and loyalists. Nominated members were not there to represent any special interests. They were there to vote with the Commissioner whichever way he would direct them.

Dr. Choksy moved the following amendment:—

"The Mayor be requested to inform Government that as the Corporation find that there is good deal of opposition to the sources of income dealt with in the report, it would be better if the whole question of the sources of additional income required to meet the deficit involved in the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality were considered further at a Conference between the representatives of Government and of the Corporation and that Government be requested to arrange for such a Conference at an early date."

Miss Bachuben Lotvala seconded the amendment of Dr. Choksy.

Mr. I. S. Patel opposed the terminal tax.

JAMNADAS MEHTA SUPPORTS TAXES.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta put in an elaborate defence of the proposals for new taxation. There was an interesting passage-at-arms between Mr. Mehta and Dr. Choksy. The former alleged that the latter's opposition to the proposals proceeded from entire ignorance of the case. Dr. Choksy vehemently denied that charge. Mr. Mehta then acquainted the House with the extent of obligations to which they were committed. It was their duty to make good those obligations whether they liked it or not. They had agreed to spare altogether 3 per cent from the general revenue. That was more than what they could bear from that source. That had imposed an extra burden of 11 lakhs on the Corporation. These obligations had been foisted on them before many of them were members of the Corporation. The position was that they were helpless in the matter. They must meet the obligations in one way or the other. If the remedies suggested did not meet with their approval then the only other remedy left to them was the general increase in the general tax. Were they prepared for it? He was personally opposed to the levy of the Terminal tax but he had accepted it in the absence of any other alternative. The critics could certainly suggest alternatives if there were any. Big cities like Calcutta and others were levying such a tax. It was not a new thing. They had to find 28 1/2 lakhs, no matter from what source.

BEWARE OF GOVERNMENT!

Mr. Manu Subedar also supported the original resolution approving of the taxation proposals. The main question was, he went on to say whether they were anxious to bring about the amalgamation immediately or they wanted to indulge in dilatory tactics. They should not believe for a moment that the Government were prepared to give them any new sources of income. The financial condition of Government did not encourage that hope. If there were any new sources of taxation Government themselves would pounce upon them before giving anything like the opportunity to the Municipality. It was clear, therefore, that the Corporation must not lose time in dilatory tactics, otherwise even these sources would be tapped by Government.

Proceeding he told the House that he was asked by a big bank in the city as to how they were going to realise the interest charges from the Trust. He had very carefully considered the position which was really peculiar and difficult. The income of the Trust was even less than the interest charges it had to pay annually. That fact had to be taken note of and the Corporation had had to act promptly and with determination.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai also supported the proposition.

PLEA OF HELPLESSNESS.

Dr. Deshmukh, opposing the taxation proposals, maintained that the deficit could be met by other ways if attempts were made in the right direction. It was really very unfortunate that every time the taxation proposals came they had to plead their helplessness. They were afraid of Government asking them to make good their obligations but had not Government appropriated many of their taxes without so much as an apology? They could tell the Government that since so many taxes which properly belonged to the Municipality had been pinched away by Government that they were morally bound to wait for the fulfilment of the obligations by the Municipality. Of course, he did admit that the amount had to be met by whatever sources but his contention was that they were not the only two sources. They could still effect retrenchment in the Municipality itself. In the medical department alone of which he could speak with some authority they could save expenditure to the tune of at least one lakh.

WANTED COMMONSENSE.

He had heard, continued Dr. Deshmukh, that Government were thinking of stopping the grant of Rs. 10,000 which they gave to the venereal clinic in the city. There was a proposal that the Municipality should make a grant of Rs. 28,000 to run the clinic. Was the Corpopration richer than Government even? Why should they do much worry about the venereal clinic? When people were going without food they were not likely to catch venereal diseases. (Laughter). They had not to consider that question from the legal stand-point of view. What was wanted was not the law but the commonsense and morality. He hoped that the councillors would not be lacking in those qualities.

Mr. Shivdas Champsy opposed the taxes.

Mr. Wadke moved an amendment that the report be adopted subject to following changes:—

1. Taxation should be a temporary measure to tide over the difficulty.

2. The terminal tax should be levied on motor vehicles and the first and second class train passengers.

3. The tax on tobacco should apply only to cigarettes and cigars and not to 'bidies.'

The amendment dropped for want of a seconder.

Mr. Arbuthnot moveyd yet another amendment that the report be approved excepting the portion referring to the levy of the cotton cess.

Dr. Colaso seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the levy of the cotton cess. He denied that the terminal tax and the cotton cess were the only two sources of meeting the deficit. Surely other remedies could be found out. He suggested that the mater be referred back for reconsideration.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner replied to the debate answering the criticism made by the members. He again repeated that they must take the time by the forelock and proceed with their proposals or else Government themselves would appropriate those sources. He was apprehensive of the move on the part of the Government and hence he asked them to hurry up with the propposals. Referring to the terminal tax he said that the whole of it was not going to fall on the suburbanites. It was to be borne by papssengers coming to Bombay from all parts of the country. In the absence of this taxation the whole burden was going to fall on the city. Were they prepared to accept that burden? Suburbs were called organic part of the city. Did they cease to be so when they were called organic part of the city? Did they cease to be so when they were called to bear only two lakhs out of 28 lakhs which was the deficit? He assured the House that on the very face of it these taxes proposed were of a temporary character. When the condition of the Trust would improve and the lands would begin fetching more money then there would be no need for this unwanted taxation.

At this stage of the discussion closure was applied for and accepted.

All the four amendments were put to vote one after the other and declared lost. The original proposition embodying the taxation proposals was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then rose for the day.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF GOLD

Collector Of Customs' Statement

The Collector of Customs has issued the following to the Press:—

Statement showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold and silver (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, during the month of October 1931, as compared with the same month of the previous year:—

	October 1930. Rs.	October 1931. Rs.
Imports of merchandise	3,68,87,820	3,51,60,802
Exports of Indian produce	3,67,43,700	1,91,32,160
Exports of Foreign merchandise	30,30,731	29,58,126
Imports of:—		
Gold	17,06,129	29,07,838
Silver	7,03,930	23,30,054
Currency Notes	28,000	3,605
Exports of:—		
Gold	.....	8,93,01,893
Silver	29,52,103	11,89,497
Currency Notes	.....	.....

I. C. S. EXAMINATION

List Of Succesful Candidates

NEW DELHI, November 10.

The following is the list of European and Indian candidates who have been accepted for the Indian Civil Service as a result of the open competitive examination held in London in 1931. One vacancy is still to be filled and the name of the successful candidate will be notified in due course:—

Mr. A. Williams, Mr. A. D Dixon, Mr. E. G. S. Apedaile, Mr. M. H. Rossington, Mr. I. D. Scott, Mr. H. J. B. Taylor, Mr. W. Broome, Mr. D. S. Crofton, Mr. G. L. Watson, Mr. A. J. Platt, Mr. L. P. Addison, Mr. B. E. Hussay, Mr. N. Das, Mr. R. S. T. John, Mr. K. S. Misra, Mr. A. H. Southorn, Mr. F. G. Cracknell, Mr. H. A. Ayyar, Mr. K. M. Anantaramn, Mr. R. W. Parks, Mr. R. H. M. Clayton, Mr. I. M. Russel, Mr. A. K. Ghose, Mr. R. Gregory Mosses, Mr. W. J. Palmer, Mr. E. F. Lydall, Mr. R. S. Mani, Mr. K. R. Malcolm, Mr. W. G. Alexander, Mr. B. Venkatppiah, Mr. S. N. Russel, Mr. B. F. B. Tyabji and Mr. R. W. Bastin.

FOR POSSESSING CONTRABAND OPIUM.

Mr. H. R. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, passed a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment on Abdul Gani Abdul, a Mahomedan on Thursday.

The accused was found guilty of being in possession of a large quantity of contraband opium valued at Rs. 1,067.

THE RIALTO
(The Home of Fox Talkies.)
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FOX MOVIETONE MASTERPIECE
RENEGADES
Stirring Drama of the fighting Foreign Legion.
with
WARNER BAXTER
MYRNA LOY—NOAH BEERY
TO-MORROW
Our Special Anniversary Attraction!
FOX MOVIETONE COMEDY
DON'T BET ON WOMEN.
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD.
EDMUND LOW & ROLAND YOUNG

THE CAPITOL
(Bombay's Leading Talkie House)
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE QUEENS OF COMEDY
POLLY MORAN
MARIE DRESSLER
IN
Metro Goldwyn-Mayer's Picture
REDUCING
The funniest picture made by the funniest pair on the screen.
Also BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
And FLIP THE FROG.
TO-MORROW
The Art of Flirting Revealed by a Master Lover
THE BOUDOIR DIPLOMAT
with
BETTY COMPSON.
IAN KEITH—MARY DUNCAN.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10.
THE GREATEST FUN PICTURE OF THE YEAR.
MARY PICKFORD
WITH
REGINALD DENNY
IN
KIKI
A GLORIOUS ENTERTAINMENT ALIVE WITH FAST AND FURIOUS FUN, DIVERTING ROMANCE AND STARTLING SURPRISES.
UNITED ARTISTS' SUPER.
BOOKING:—S. ROSE & CO., or at THEATRE.
Also Hear
LLOYD GEORGE
SPEAKING TO BRITAIN.
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.
Coming Shortly
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In
REACHING FOR THE MOON
UNITED ARTISTS.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

(Special To "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, Nov. 12.

London on New York cross-rate:—

Previous closing rate ...	3.79½
To-day's Opening Rate	3.78
To-day's closing rate ...	3.78
Difference	1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY

New York, Nov. 12.

Previous closing rate ...	6.63
To-day's opening rate ...	6.69
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing rate ...	6.64
Difference	plus .01

Broach April-May (new) Rs. 191.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Previous closing rate ...	4.73
To-day's opening rate ...	4.73
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing rate ...	4.76
Difference	plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 12.

Silver ready	21 7/16
Higher	11/16
Silver forward	21 1/4
Higher	5/8

Tone of market: India bought

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st settlement	66	6	0
2nd settlement	62	14	0
3rd settlement ...	26	6	0

STOP PRESS

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, November 12.

GANDHIJI SPEAKS OUT.

"My opinion is that nothing is going to come out of the Round Table Conference", declared Mahatma Gandhi before the Executive and Parliamentary Committees of the Commonwealth of India League. "Though I say this please do not think that I am, therefore, doing nothing on that. I am obstructing the Conference in its passage towards the achievement of the Indian Constitution. On the contrary the less hope I see from outside, the more efforts I have been making to achieve success from inside. I do not want to put my country through the fiery ordea ulnnecessarily but if necessary I shall do so and I know that will be a much more terrible struggle this time than before.

(Message incomplete.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Nice.—Two of the greatest Muslim dynasties in the world were united by marriage in this essentially Western European town today when Prince Azamjah, the eldest son of the powerful Indian Prince, the Nizam of Hyderabad, wed the beautiful seventeen year old Princess Shakzadi, the daughter of the ex-Caliph Abdul Mejid, the former Sultan of Turkey.

Prince Azamjah, heir to one of the largest fortunes in the world, has not yet seen the bride who was not even present at the marriage ceremony. Her consent was given through male witnesses.—Reuter.

United Lodge Of Theosophists.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1931.

TINKERING WILL NOT DO

It is positively intriguing that serious discussions on the new-fangled scheme of provincial autonomy to start with and letting the question of central responsibility hang fire still persist despite the so-called authoritative denial of any such scheme being offered by the British Government. It is now reported that Lord Sankey and Lord Lothian, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, specially interviewed Mahatma Gandhi at Oxford with regard to the scheme. And Gandhiji, too, has felt it necessary to explain his own attitude towards that question in clear untwistable terms. It may now be assumed that the scheme that has been actively considered and is perhaps still being considered has emerged from a responsible, if not an authoritative, quarter. It may have been thrown out as a mere feeler, but there it is and may continue to cloud issues unless it is brushed aside.

It is necessary to understand Gandhiji's precise attitude towards this new proposal. When a few days ago we were told that he had given the proposal qualified support, we could not help feeling that there was more in the qualification than in the support. He has gone to London with a determination to help Government to explore every possible avenue in the search for an honourable settlement. Details apart, he would, to use his own words as far as possible, accept anything worth-looking at or anything containing the substance of independence. But they mistook him who thought he could be put off with partial autonomy and that too of a shadowy type. He has now made it clear that the provincial autonomy that would satisfy him just for the time being is virtual independence of the provinces. According to a special Reuter message Gandhiji's idea of provincial autonomy contemplates "unrestricted popular control of all subjects, Governors not possessing any reserve powers." "The Provinces, he adds, "should be so completely autonomous that interference from the centre in such matters as internal disorders will be impossible except at the Province's request." He even goes so far as to suggest that Provinces should be free to refuse contributions to the Central Government if they so desire. It is superfluous to add that this idea of provincial autonomy differs from the Simon Report brand as white differs from black. It is also superfluous to add that Tory Ministers would drop such a scheme of provincial autonomy as a hot potato. It is not difficult to surmise what sort of provincial autonomy the Government has in mind. That scheme cannot be far different from the one approved by the Simon Report. Even assuming that it is good so far as it goes, in the circumstances in which it has come into prominence it cannot but be suspect, if only as one of those good things that are a danger to better ones. That is why we have called the scheme untouchable. And we are glad to note that even moderate leaders like Dr. Sapru, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. M. R. Jayakar condemn the scheme mainly on the ground that its acceptance for the time being will drive the vital question of Federal responsibility quite into the background. However, it will not be long before we know something more and definite about Government's proposals, whether they cover the Federal scheme or confine themselves to the provinces. And we shall then duly consider those proposals. For the present we would only ask the British Government and the British public not to misread the present apparent calm in India but to realise that any further tinkering with the Indian problem would be dangerous beyond words.

RIGHT PROCEDURE

The ratepayers of Bombay city will be relieved to find that fresh taxation burdens are not to be imposed upon them. Before thinking of fresh taxation, it was the duty of the Municipal Executive to effect drastic retrenchment in the establishment salaries. The Budget Note submitted by the Municipal Commissioner on Wednesday to the Standing Committee of the Corporation shows that he has adopted this right procedure of effecting a salaries cut on a graduated basis and, thanks to the possibility of receiving an appreciably larger income from two sources, the arrears of the property taxes from the mills, and the quinquennial revision of the assessment of Port Trust properties, there is no need for the imposition of fresh burdens on the ratepayers.

For the year 1932-33 the Commissioner estimates the income at Rs. 3,28,14,000 and the expenditure at 3,29,28,000, showing a deficit of Rs. 1,75,000. This deficit is to be met by the institution for one year of a graded cut in salaries, but employees receiving less than Rs. 100 per month will remain unaffected by it. This is an equitable procedure which Government should follow in their own retrenchment scheme. Those Municipal officers who receive more have to sacrifice more, officers drawing Rs. 700 and above receiving a cut of 10 per cent. in their salaries. There are progressively lower cuts for the lesser salaries and all include the increased and the new income tax. This is a far better arrangement than the Government plan of a uniform 10 per cent cut for all. We note that the Municipal Commissioner, while acknowledging that the economies effected "lead to no loss of efficiency but are due rather to the prevention of waste," deplores that keeping the expenditure at the present level "results in stagnation and shuts out improvements." But it is a better plan to suffer temporary stagnation and forego improvements than to burden the ratepayers with more taxes at a time of acute business depression.

A SCHEME OF REPRESENTATION

Mr. K. G. Mashruwala, a well-known publicist of Gujarat and a devoted follower of Mahatma Gandhi, has sent us an interesting scheme of representation, which we published on Thursday. The gist seems to be that the election is made, not directly by the primary voters voting individually, but by authorised agents of registered associations composed of primary voters on the basis of adult franchise. Any bona-fide association, having on its roll not less than 250 adult members and duly registered at least 12 months before an election, is entitled to nominate an agent, and a person may be a member of any number of associations "not having mutually inconsistent objects." "All candidates receiving A/S votes—A representing the number of Agents and S the number of seats may be considered as elected." This scheme, its author hopes, will give ample opportunity to every possible interest to influence the election by creating an association of 250 members. "Under this scheme," he says, "there may be associations based on geographical, political, religious, sexual, linguistic, commercial and as many other distinctions as can be imagined."

The scheme has many of the advantages and the disadvantages of indirect election. In particular it will put a premium on active organisation of interests but at the same time may create many bogus associations kept alive mainly for the purpose of influencing elections. And after all, this will not be accepted by the communalists, who do not care for due representation of all kinds of interests but claim predominance for a particular religious interest. Nor are they satisfied with success equal to their strength and organisation, such as the scheme in question assures; but they want "weightage", whether they are organised and active or not. The best feature of the scheme is its being based on adult franchise. If that franchise is coupled with the single transferable vote, we do not need any elaborate methods of representation, direct or indirect, to secure just representation of all interests. Proportional Representation is a scientific method 'par excellence'. Its complexity is easily exaggerated. However complicated the scheme may be to the scrutineer or the polling officer, the voter has simply to indicate by figures, one after another, his best man, his second best man and so on. If the procedure is adopted for the local elections, local bodies can easily arrange to explain the procedure to the voters. If at any time and for any reason India finds it necessary to weave a number of schemes of representation into a complex system, Mr. Mashruwala's scheme may well have a place in that system.

IGNORING THE PACT

Coercive measures in the North-West Frontier Province and the misuse by the police in Bengal of the power placed in their hands by the Viceregal Ordinance, not to mention the abuse of Section 144 both in the Frontier Province and Bengal, go to show that a section of officialdom is bent upon ignoring the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and is little concerned about the reflex action of the policy of repression in India upon the London negotiations. At Peshawar, a Congressman, Maulvi Rahim Baksh Ghaznavi, is awarded the heavy sentence of three years rigorous punishment for a speech which the authorities regarded as seditious. In Bengal Sriyut Subash Chandra Bose is arrested because he is alleged to have violated a magisterial order prohibiting him to enter Dacca District. What was the point in preventing Sriyut Bose from performing the public duty by participating in a committee of enquiry?

Trifles

"A Million Lives At The Altar Of Freedom".

I settled down to read the text. I had prepared myself to share with my British fellow-subjects—I must apologise to the Rothermeres of Britain, I meant my British masters—patriotic feelings compounded of sad thrills (long live the glorious dead) and grateful relief (long live Freedom, Civilisation and Democracy). Indeed, the stage was set for tears to flow down a proudly glowing face—my favourite colour scheme for my face inclines towards a generous preference for—er—pigments, but I was not worrying over much as to its suppressing effects.

* * * *

So, as I was saying I settled down to remind myself—lest I forgot—of how at the altar of Freedom etc. a million lives lost their lives. I mean lost themselves—how, that is to say, millions of young men cheerfully sacrificed themselves in 1914-19 to make this world worth the while of Freedom, Justice, Humanity and allied (small 'a' please) blessings.

But .....

* * * *

But man settles, and newspapers unsettle. You cannot imagine the depth of the shock that I received on discovering that instead of dealing with the sacrifices of the last war, the subject matter of the headline I have quoted, was an account of a speech made by that genius of Evil known in the right quarters as "Gandhi". The speech had some unauthorised reference to Freedom. It was not only a breach of copyright. But it was a positively mischievous parody of "Freedom" as "We" know it.

* * * *

I had expected a tribute to the Heroes who laid down their very lives for a Just Cause. I found, to my horror, that it was a malicious threat, conceived in cold-blooded, callous cynicism, that Mr. Gandhi would plunge innocent misguided lives into destruction and this happy and peaceful-as-heaven country into dark chaos.

* * * *

It was most reprehensible. And it was also definitely criminal under one of the Ordinances that the Governor-General-in-Council can, as you know promulgate.

I, therefore, beat, subjectively, a hasty retreat and in great confusion and disorder.

Tears. I am glad to say, had dried up almost at the source.

But I am sorry I must confess it—I couldn't withdraw the "proud glow" that I had urgently summoned in well-meant anticipation.

* * * *

During the debate on the address to the Throne, Mr. Churchill defined his position, "as independent of the Triumvirate." Thanks for this candid confession Winnie's behaviour of late was typical of the quadruped.

* * * *

Major Attlee advocates a pretty clean sweep of the city of London. He should commission Sir George Lloyd for the job. Of course, I mean the Dredger.

* * *

The daughter of the French Premier intends to model her life on that of Miss Ishbel Macdonald—News item.

Subject of course to sterling-frame variations.

* * *

By the way, Mlle. Josette Laval protests against the prevalent idea that women cannot keep a secret. But Mlle. is protesting too much. It is only very rarely that a woman happens to be a vault in the Bank of France.

* * *

"The Premier referred to the unnatural economic adjustments through transfer of blocks of gold from one nation to another without regard to circumstances".

But neither Sir Samuel Hoare nor Sir George Schuster, I understand reliably, feels it necessary to impress upon the Premier the extreme desirability of referring to America and France by name. Both rightly believe that the Premier could not possibly be misunderstood.

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

WHY THE RESERVE BANK BILL WAS UNACCEPTABLE.

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR).

VII*

In our last talk we promised to deal with the question of the Central Reserve Bank Bill a little further by showing the foundations on which the whole scheme was based and the reason why the same failed to pass in the Legislative Assembly. The bill as we have already seen was passed to carry out recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission of 1926, following the Babington Smith Committee and an attempt was made to model the proposed Central Reserve Bank on the lines of some of the important central banks in other countries. The Bank was to be divided into two departments, viz., (1) the issue department which was to look after the note issue and (2) the banking department in which the general business of the banks was to be carried out. The proposal that to the Imperial Bank of India should be assigned the functions of a Central Reserve Bank by transfer of the Currency Department was universally ruled out, and perhaps very correctly, in view of the great advance in public opinion as to the functions of Central Banks all the world over. There was almost an universal demand for a separate bank specially founded on a model suited to Indian requirements to which these specific functions of a perfect Central Bank on the most modern idea were to be delegated. It was proposed in some quarters that the Imperial Bank should continue to act as the Agent of the Reserve Bank or India. This is due to the fact that a Central Reserve Bank cannot and must not be permitted to open many branches and therefore it must take the assistance of other substantial banks of the country in the performance of certain Central Banking transactions, such as treasury work. Here too it was argued with considerable force that a certain number of select banks should also be given the privilege of acting as Reserve Bank agents and that the work should be so distributed that a monopoly as to this work should not fall in the hands of any one bank. These banks were to be called the Scheduled Banks and were to include both joint stock and co-operative banks and after their recognition they were to be brought within the scope of the working of the Reserve Bank. As to Government balances also it was urged from responsible quarters that there should be a scheme for a fair distribution of same among the Scheduled Banks in addition to the Imperial Bank.

STRONG DISCOUNT MARKET FOR INDIA.

The other idea was that as there was not a well established and scientifically regulated bill market in India whose discount rates could be properly regulated by a Central Bank, a Central Bank should be established in such a form as would enable it to perform this function efficiently. It was generally emphasised that there was an absolute necessity of the existence of such a Central Reserve Bank which would act as the Central Reservoir through which this market should function. This fact has also been emphasised in the Central Banking Commission Report of 1931 (Chapter 21, para 603-604). It observes:—

"The development of the discount market is an essential feature of any scheme of improvement of our monetary system. Some of the indigenous bankers and their wealthy depositors might also form themselves into discounting houses under the aegis of the Reserve Bank. They could supplement their own resources as in other countries by fixed deposits from their associates and friends and credit supplied by banks. The Reserve Bank could also foster the growth of such discount houses by classing them with member banks in the matter of rediscount facilities."

"There is little doubt that the creation of the Reserve Bank with the resultant co-ordination of the various elements of the money market and a unified control of credit and currency should do much to develop the use of commercial bills and ultimately create an active and efficient discount market in India. The mere fact that during the busy season the issue department of the Bank will be enabled to issue currency freely against genuine trade bills without the Bank Rate being raised to artificial levels should have a psychological effect on merchants generally and encourage them to take advantage of a cheap and convenient form of short credit."

DIFFERENT TYPES OF CENTRAL BANKS.

When the question of Reserve Bank was debated the Select Committe reported in favour of a State Bank, because it was thought that a private shareholders' bank was likely to be "controlled by vested interests and so would fail to secure the confidence of the Indian public." It was also thought at that time for some unknown reason that the joint stock principle was not suitable in the case of a Central Bank. We say for unknown reason because all over the world the bulk of the Central Banks are shareholders' banks. There was an amount of discussion in this connection and in view of that it would be interesting to note from the following lists the position as to the Central Banks in the different countries of the world.

PURE SHAREHOLDERS' BANKS.

Bank of England, Bank of France, Australian National Bank, National Bank of Belgium, Reichs Bank of Germany, National Bank of Hungary, Bank of Italy, Bank of Japan (State can own half the capital of the bank), Netherland Bank, Norwegian Bank, Bank of Spain.

MIXED ONWERSHIP.

National Bank of Czechoslovakia, National Bank of Copenhagen, Bank of Mexico, Central Bank of Chilil, Bank of Republic of Columbia, Bank of Lithuania, Federal Reserve Bank of U. S. A., Swiss National Bank, Bank of Greece, South African Reserve Bank, Bank of Albania.

PURE STATE-OWNED CENTRAL BANKS.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Bank of Bulgaria, Bank of Esthonia, Bank of Finland, Bank of Latvia, Bank of Poland, Swedish Riks Bank.

A SUGGESTION.

Some experts have thought that the controversy for and against a State or a Shareholders' Bank could be solved by a compromise, i.e., by the creation of a Quasi-State Bank, i.e., a joint stock bank a portion of whose capital in shares was held by the public and the other by the State, generally in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third respectively. In the early days of Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, there was exactly this state of affairs. Here it is argued that the control may be exercised both by the mercantile community through the representatives elected by the shareholders and the State through its own nominated mem-

(Continued on page 7.)

*Previous articles appeared on October 12, 13, 14, 17 and 28 and November 3.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Troubles Begin.

The difficulties arising out of the Government in England being National have begun immediately on the opening of Parliament. "Dissatisfaction," says Reuter, "at Mr. MacDonald's assurance in the Commons regarding dumping has already been expressed by the pro-Tariff Conservatives headed by Sir Henry Page Croft." A later message shows that the Tariffists have decided to postpone action beyond letting the Government know what they want. Out of 615 M.P.'s, about 450 are Tories. Of these, a considerable majority must naturally stand behind Mr. Neville Chamberlain. The move of the Tariffists amounts really, therefore, to a hint that Mr. MacDonald had better gracefully accept their lead. How the "leader" of the "National" Government is going to tackle them with the help of Mr. Walter Runciman, who has no following, remains to be seen.

Dumping And Germany.

Meanwhile it is not all plain sailing in the matter of dumping either. As the Calcutta "Statesman" pointed out "such action is sure of popular support, though in the case of German products, for which a sale is necessary if reparations are to be paid, the National Government's course is by no means clear." That is true enough. But it would be more true to say that "the National Government's course is by no means clear" because Germany is Britain's greatest debtor. If German products failed to find a market, in other words, if "dumping" were checked by Mr. MacDonald, Germany would be unable to pay her debts and Britain herself would be the sufferer.

U. P. Christians' Wise Lead.

It is gratifying to note that, despite the back-door attempts of some interested men to bring the Indian Christian community in a line with some other communities demanding communal electorates, the U. P. Indian Christian Conference has adopted a resolution supporting joint electorates. The Indian Christian community, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee pointed out, has always stood for joint electorates and this view has been expressed "year after year both in provincial and all-India conferences." The President of the Conference, too, favoured this view urging the community to stand up "for the ideal in this matter rather than retard the progress of our country by insisting on rank communalism." We congratulate the Conference on its wise and patriotic stand, which is all the more creditable in view of the ignoble attempts made by some to divide the country by isolating important minority communities through separate electorates. Every minority community will do well to grasp the truth that common electorates are as beneficial to itself as to the nation.

Corporation And Toddy Trees.

"We may differ," says the Desh Sevikas in a letter to the Corporators, "on many other points, but we venture to state that on this question of prohibition we are all agreed, and with the exception of a small clique of interested traders and their supporters all sections of the public and all communities make united demand for the eradication of the drink evil." This is not an exaggerated statement. Indian public opinion is almost unanimously in favour of doing away with this evil at any cost. The Corporators should bear this fact in mind and see that the latest attempts by interested parties to rescind the resolution prohibiting the tapping of toddy trees fail as they have, happily, failed before.

Schuster Bill Assured Of Smooth Sailing

EASY WIN IN FIRST ROUND TEST.

Non-Officials Absented Themselves

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

The first test vote in the Legislative Assembly on the Supplementary Finance Bill resulted in a victory for the Government by 56 votes to 48 on Mr. S. C. Mitra's motion for deleting the clause giving 18 months' life to the taxation proposals. The Muslims mostly voted with the Government.

Mr. Mody and Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon went with the Opposition. Sir Abdur Rahim and most of his party were against the Nationalists who appeared to be divided.

The president kept to his warning given to the Opposition yesterday to close the Debate today, so that before the Assembly rose for lunch, Sir George Schuster had a happy feeling to find a recorded victory which his whips had assured him for two days would surely be theirs. The margin was of eight, and for this the Punjab Muslim Bloc was responsible because half of them voted with the Government. Mr. Yaminkhan's so-called United India group of half a dozen also backed the Government solidly.

While this margin is comfortable, Government fear that on some specific proposals it may not come out quite so strong.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS.

Government's majority consisted of 26 official and all 13 nominated non-officials, the only one remaining being Mr. Joshi, Labour representative in London. As for the rest, 9 were Europeans and only 8 Indian elected members sided with Government. These were Nawab Ishwarsinghji who is always available for support to Government, Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy, Kunwar Ismilali Khan, Mr. Zamin Khan, Mr. Anklesaria, Sir Muhamed Yakub, Nawab Talibmehdi Khan, an ex-official of the Punjab Government, and Mr. Piracha. Those who remained neutral included. Mr. Rustogi, Shah Nawaz and Haji Wajiuddin. Thus, so far as elected members are concerned. Government received support of only 8 Indian elected as against 48 against it.

Government's anticipations based on this test division are that, it will carry through its proposals intact.

LOBBY COMMENTS.

Lobby comments on defeat were very interesting. One member declared: "Mr. Yaminkhan's party votes with us on 'Banaspati' ghee, but goes to Government on taxation proposals." Another shouted: "What can you do, when one member's son has got a job and another goes because he expects membership of some committee." These lobby exclamations were of course caused by disappointment at failure to put up opposition to Government showing that party ties have little significance for members who attend at convenience and 14 of whom are absent and have no intention of coming.

PEEPS INTO DIVISION LIST.

Further analysis of the division list reveals interesting features.

Neutrals were 8 and consisted of Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar, Mr. Raghbir Singh, Mr. Shah Nawaz, Mr. Navakumar Dudhoria and Mr. Rustogi.

Absentees due to the R. T. C. are 8 namely Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. Jamal Mahomed, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Jadhav, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, Mr. Shafi Daudi, and Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Those who are in India but are absent on account of the Orissa Commission are Mr. Phookan and Mr. B. Das.

Twentyfour other absentees include Messrs. Dumasia, Mazumdar, Biswas, Amarnath Dutt, Haji Md. Ismail, Anwarul Azim, Brijkishore Trilokinath, Haji Wajiuddin, Rajan Baksh Shah, Thakur, M. N. Shah, Deo, S. R. Pundit, Walayatullah, M. R. Puri, Gopikaroman Roy, J. K. Munshi, Abdul Matin Choudhry, Kyaw Mint Tun Aung and Raja of Kollengode.

Thus the total of absentees and neutrals was 40. Hence 104 voted, of which 56 were on the side of the Government and 48 on the popular side.

FOR AMENDMENT.

The following 48 voted for the amendment to delete Clause Two of the Finance Bill, thereby to restrict the period of its operation to 31/3/ 1932.

Messrs. B. Sitarama Raju, P. G. Reddy, Ramakrishna Reddy, Shanmukham Chetty, Rajaram Pandian, K. P. Thampan, Murtaza Sahib, Lalchand Navalrai, Gunjal Patil, Chinoy, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Charu Biswas, Pandit S. N. Sen, S. C. Mitra, Sir Abdul Rahim Lahri Chawdhiry, S. C. Sen, Rameshwar Pershad, Chawdhiry, Rangaiyer, A. Das Dr. Ziauddin Mohd, Azharali, Hariraj Sarup, Bhai Pirmanand, Jagannath Aggarwal, Bhagatram Puri, Nawab Ibrahimali Khan, Sheikh Sadiq, Hussan, Makhdum, Rajan Bansh, Sardar Harbansingh, Sardar Santsingh, Pandit Ramkrishna Jha, Gayapershadsingh, Kumar Gupteshwarpershad, Sukhrajrai Thakur, M. N. Shah Deo, Maswood Ahmed, Maulvi Badiuzzaman, Bhupatsingh, Sir Harisingh Gour, Liladhar Chawdhiry, Bhagat Chandimal, Harbilas Sarda and Jog.

AGAINST AMENDMENT.

The following 56 voted against the motion.

Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Hubert Sams Messrs. Lal, Parsons, Ramarao, Todd Knight, Montgomery, French, Rajnarain Bannerji Qazi Azizuddin, Bilgrami, Allah Bakhshkhan, R. P. Sahi, Dyer, Cosgrave, Major Pelly, Sir Zulfikarlikhan, Captain Lalchand, Sardar Jawaharsingh, S. C. Mukarji, Dr. Desouza, Rajah Sarma, Captain Hirasingh, Desanges, Heathcote Rafiuddin Ahmed, Dr. Dalal, Elliot, Anklesaria, Nawab Nharsinghji Ishwarsinghji, Syes, Griffiths, Sir Abdulla Suhradwardy, Arthur Moore, Studd, Morgan, Kunar, Ismailkhan, Yaminkhan, Sir Mohd Yakub, Scott, Nawab Talib, Mehdikhan, Shaikh Fazalhaq, Piracha, Major Fox, Tait, Rainy, Sir J. Crerar, Sir G. Schuster, sir J. Bhore, Messrs. Swynne, Bajpai, Howell, Sanjivarao, Young and Graham.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to continue the discussion on the clauses of the Finance Bill. The Lobby situation had not much improved from the point of view of the Opposition whose whips find that the Government will outvote them in most, if not all, matters relating to the Finance Bill on the present strength of the House. Their efforts to get absentee members up to Delhi continue.

A feature of the attendance in the public galleries to-day was a large group of Muslim students who had been given special facilities to come and watch the proceedings.

SCHUSTER'S CHAMPION.

Mr. Anklesaria opposing the motion characterised the contention that the financial proposals were premature as absurd when the House had admitted that the country was in the midst of a crisis. The effect of a huge deficit in March next would be disastrous on trade and industry of the country. The speaker welcomed the import duty on raw cotton but criticised the enhanced income-tax and urged that proposals regarding income-tax might be postponed till other avenues to achieve stability were fully explored.

WAY OF RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Haribilas Sarda referred to the appeal for facing facts and said that one fact was that India of honey and gold had been reduced to abject poverty where a large section of the population did not know the luxury of two meals a day. The House was for balancing the budget, the way to which was through retrenchment and not by additional taxation. He did not agree that the ten per cent. cut in higher salaries meant the equality of sacrifices.

Sir Muhamed Yakub agreed that eighteen months Budget would tend to stability in trade as people then would know what they would be paying.

Sir H. S. Gour: Will the Finance Member give us an assurance that there will be no additional taxation in March next.

Sir M. Yakub: The Honourable Member could put that question in better form himself. (Laughter).

Proceeding Sir M. Yakub said that from the constitutional point of view the Government could not have an eighteen months budget.

"VERY EXPENSIVE FARCE."

Bhagatram Puri said that when the history of the downfall of the British Empire in India was written people might know that the Finance Member was in full sympathy with the traders and cultivators of India but his utter helplessness prevented him from doing good to this country. The Finance Bill had one good feature. It enabled the members to pose as multimillionaires. Otherwise the whole thing was a very expensive farce. The proposal of the Finance Member was that he wanted money to run a very expensive household. Their reply was that they had no money but they could meet half way if the Finance Member had put his houst in order.

"AXE" THE ARMY.

In regard to the contention that the credit of the country was at stake. Mr. Puri said that the choice was between death and insolvency. It was far better to tell the truth than to suffer agony and misery. He criticised the army expenditure and said that reduction in its expenditure was urged in the interests of financial stringency. Government had no fear of external invasion. He added ironically that there could be no danger of internal revolution as long as amicable relations between Hindus and Mussalmans existed in India.

COUNSEL OF CAUTION.

Dr. Ziauddin asked the Government to wait till the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committees were fully carried out. The House did not know what would be the world financial position next March and therefore it was unwise to budget for eighteen months. He complained that the Government had not given the non-officials a chance to discuss fresh avenues of taxation pointing out that the index numbers had a definite relation with the taxation. If the price of certain commodity was falling it could not bear fresh taxation. The Government should wait till March to see what commodities had reached the taxable limit. He deprecated tht attempt to regulate the stability of the currency and criticised the additional tax on salt.

NO MIND TO BUDGE.

Sir George Schuster replying on the debate pointed out that the total retrenchments effected in a full year represented the substantial amount of seven and half crores which included cuts in pay to the extent of two and a quarter crores. The second point the Finance Member emphasised was that the Government would be failing in its duty and misleading the House, if in estimating for the next financial year they included any contribution from Railway Receipts to General Revenues. Any margin of surplus would not be sufficient to enable the Government to alter the present financial programme.

BRITAIN'S PARALLEL.

Answering Mr. S. C. Mitra, the Finance Member analysed the figures of the British Budget and maintained that the British Government had actually made genuine economies to the extent of five per cent. in its budget whereas in India they were making no less than sixteen and a half per cent. and that this sixteen and a half per cent represented ninety per cent of economies suggested by the Retrenchment Committees as against the 63 per cent agreed to by the Government of recommendations of the Inchcape Committee. This result was achieved by the Government which consisted of experts inviting politicians belonging to Opposition parties in the Legislature unlike as in Britain where the politicians in the Government invited the assistance of experts. Though they adopted this inverted procedure it had yielded extremely satisfactory and expeditious results.

At this stage Mr. Ranga Iyer interrupted asking: Do you think the final report of the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee would be of any use till March 1933?

The Finance Member asserted that it would be of considerable use.

UNCERTAINTIES ALL.

Proceeding the Finance Member said that a good deal of uncertainty prevailed regarding the future. Firstly, they did not know what sort of a monsoon would prevail. Secondly they did not know what constitution would come into being. No doubt, India could take advantage of the Premier's assurance of Britain's financial help to India but Sir George affirmed amidst cheers of the Government and European benches that India had no right to look to Britain for help when she had not the courage to take measures to balance the Budget and put her own house in order.

ASSERTS HIS RIGHT.

A good deal had been talked as regards the legal position in respect of the Finance Bill being tenable for eighteen months. But Sir George asserted there was nothing for him to answer because no case had really been made out against such a procedure and further stated that he had every right to bring a Finance Bill even once a month if necessary. If the Bill was limited to six months then the effect of it on revenues would be disastrous indeed. For instance the people would not purchase salt and would use existing stock. So also would be the position regarding Customs. To add to this uncertainty there was the uncertainty of constitutional future. They, however, could not allow any such uncertainties to deflect thier determination to secure the budgetary stability. Any other course would only mean deceiving themselves with the feeling of optimism which Government did not share.

The House divided and rejected Mr. S. C. Mitra's amendment for the deletion of Clause Two by 56 votes to 48.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

ENHANCED POSTAL RATES.

Pandit Sen moved an amendment limiting the period to six months for enhanced postal rates.

Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal urged that the matter required close consideration in March next as the enhanced rates might not lead to desired results.

Mr. Sitarama Raju felt that the Postal Department should not merely be treated as a revenue-earning department since it performed a public utility service also.

Mr. K. P. Thampan admitted that the Postal Department was a commercial concern but its budget should be balanced by reducing top-heavy expenditure rather than by enhancing postal rates.

Pandit Sen withdrew his amendment and the House adopted Clause Two of the Bill.

IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

Mr. Bhupat Singh moved an amendment in Clause Three for the deletion of the import duty on cotton. He held that the duty would not give protection to Indian cotton and quoting from the Fiscal Commission Report said that raw produce should not be taxed.

Mr. H. P. Mody acknowledged the help the Government had rendered to the industries of India by import duty but disputed the claim that import duty on cotton would help the Indian cultivvator. He said that out of fifty-eight thousand tons India imported twenty-one thousand from Egypt, twenty-three thousand tons from East Africa and twelve thousand from America. India only competed with American cotton and even if the duty helped the Indian cultivator it would be to a very small extent. Proceeding, he said that Indian mills had taken to the manufacture of finer counts of yarn for which Egyptian and East African cotton was essential. Import duty would, therefore, retard the progress of that industry without benefitting the Indian cultivator.

AGA KHAN'S WIRE.

Mr. Mody next read out various telegrams he had received opposing the duty. These included one from H. H. the Aga Khan who had pointed out that the duty would injure the interests of his followers in Africa. The speaker next refuted the argument that half an anna duty would be counterbalanced by sur-charge proposed on imported textiles. He said that the main factor to-day was to keep down the prices of commodities and half an anna duty would raise the price of Indian cloth and would therefore affect its market. He next urged the amendment to Bill by the Finance Member for the exemption from duty of cotton imported from Indian States and pointed out that the price of Indian cotton goods was lowest at present and did not even give an economic return.—A. P.

Mr. Anklesaria opposed the amendment.

TAX ON RAW MATERIALS.

Sir George Rainy intervening did not dispute the claim that raw materials should not be taxed. But there were times when there were other and more important considerations than only of giving impetus to industries. To-day the country was faced with acute financial stringency and every avenue to balance the budget had to be explored.

ADVANTAGE TO LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was glad to learn from Sir George Rainy that the duty would not assist the cultivator but was purely for revenue purposes. He said that the fact that long staple cotton might be grown in future was no justification for taxing cotton to-day and thereby retarding the manufacture of higher counts of yarn. Indian mills in the past had distinctly benefited by imported cotton in competing with Lancashire. The duty would injure the mill industry and would hit Indians in East Africa. The real position was that the duty placed Lancashire at an advantage and he urged the House should accept the amendment.

DANGEROUS FACTOR.

Mr. Arthur Moore said he had heard the debate with open mind and could not help feeling that the cultivator was not getting a fair deal. He said the attempt of city interests to oppose tariffs on raw material was the most dangerous factor in the world unrest and was likely to promote world revolution.

CRIPPLING INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Sir Abdur Rahim said there was no doubt that the proposed duty would cripple the cotton industry and ruin our countrymen in Uganda and East Africa and it had not been proved that it would benefit the Indian cultivator.

Mr. Ranga Iyer declared that Mr. Moore's argument on behalf of Indian cultivators was the familiar European story. He asked the House to remember that the cotton industry employed lakhs of country people who were being hit by this duty.

Mr. Nawakumar Dhadhuria said that the duty was indirectly to benefit Lancashire and he opposed it.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

Srimati Bhakti-laxmi Desai, wife of Darbar Gopaldas who presided over the Amreli Mahila Parishad.

VOLUNTEER SWOONS

Sequel To Assaulting

GURUVAYM SATYAGRAHA DEVELOPMENTS

(From a Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, Nov. 8.

As usual the Satyagraha began at 3-30 a.m. at all the three gates. They have begun to push the volunteers and the police are conspicuous by their absence. In the morning the eastern gate was watched by a Tamil Bramin. In the evening a volunteer was thrown down and he was senseless for about an hour, on account of his fall.

In the evening a public meeting was held in which Sjt. Kelappan, Sjt. K. M. Vaidiar, and Sjt. Vaigravmath Raman Namboodripad spoke on the various aspects of the movement.

As usual the Satyagraha began at 3-30 at all the three gates. At the eastern gate the Satyagrahis were stopped at about half a furlong from the gate. Sjt. A. H. Gopalan Captain, and Sjt. Parmeswaram tried to go forward to the gate. They were pushed aside, and Sjt. Parmeswaran fell on the ground. All these volunteers were turned out by the gate-keepers in the full knowledge and under the supervision of the Devaswam officers.

DELHI PESSIMISTIC

Premier And Baldwin Holding Identical Views

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

Undue importance is not attached here to pessimistic reports emanating from London regarding Gandhiji's return to India. On the other hand, it is believed that matters in London have through private negotiations between Gandhiji, Premier, Mr. Baldwin, Sir Hoare, and Lord Sankey reached a stage when it is possible for either side to strike issues within the next fortnight. Both army and financial questions have been particularly in the forefront of these discussions and it seems that the Viceroy's Cabinet has recently been considering some army proposals that have emanated from private London discussions on the subject and that an Expert Committee for investigating the strength of Indian and British Army in India has been summoned for same purpose. If there is pessimism it is only in respect of communal question and federation. Maharaja of Bikaner is shortly visiting Viceroy when His Highness will report London situation on the subject. Opinion is growing that federation scheme may be made to stand over till the problem is further thought out and that in the meantime a scheme of Provincial Autonomy and Central Responsibility must be worked out. The fact that the Premier and Mr. Baldwin are holding almost idential views on the Indian problem is, hopeful sign, but difficulties of finding any constructive way of accommodating Gandhiji's demand that he would either be slave or a free man still remains to be surmounted. But even taking worst view of situation calculations made in Assembly lobby circles are that Gandhiji even if he comes empty handed would take at least three months to review situation in India and plan out future programme and that he would not launch any campaign of civil disobedience till he submits whole case as he found in London to the Congress next March, asking it for fresh instructions.

CITY NOTES

By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

It was feared in many quarters that the price of machinery and other accessories of mills would go up through the proposed surcharges and that this would take away the present protection. To this Sir George Schuster has replied that the surcharge also applies to the import duty on textiles and that the mills have no real cause for complaint. This is supported by the news from Manchester, which says that "even the enquiry from India has 'tended' to broaden" and that there are "indications of a larger business for India in the near future." This must be taken to mean that, though some Indian business may be shifting from Japan to England the demand for Indian goods has not been in any way affected. On the other hand, Indian mills have been able to dispose of accumulations amounting to more than 60,000 bales during the last week.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA.

Particulars are now available of the scheme for re-opening the doors of this bank. The expenses are to be reduced from Rs. 4,18,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 and the Directors have agreed to work free of charge, saving Rs. 60,000! The judge pointed out that Rs. 64 lakhs was due from the Directors and has ordered that 20 per cent. of this should be paid back by the end of next February and the rest by the end of next August. In view of what I have already said regarding the status of these loans it is to be hoped that this may be accomplished. The judge has wisely ordered that all widow and orphan creditors should be paid within three months after the revival of the bank. Arrangements are to be made to repay smaller depositors, below Rs. 50 to be repaid in full, as soon as the doors are opened again.

STABILISING STERLING.

In the course of his speech at Guildhall, Mr. MacDonald said that "Britain intended as soon as practicable, to stabilise sterling, but the time for it would depend on outside factors. Meanwhile, the main objective would be substantial maintenance of the internal purchasing value of sterling." If sterling is stabilised in the near future, say within six months, it cannot be at a parity of over Dol. 4.25 and Britain should be very lucky to do even that. There is something more behind it. If the foreign trade of England is to be balanced before next April, it will probably not permit of a free trade budget. It is significant, in this connection that Mr. MacDonald has referred to duties on foodstuffs and against profiteering, but the Tory Left-Wingers are not satisfied and want a general tariff wall.

Sir E. Hilton-Young has also referred to the necessity of stabilising sterling but he wants to change the gold-standard principles. "The possession of gold is not wealth" sounded like a cynical maxim of the sour-grape variety, particularly because England also hopes to return to gold, though it may be on a depreciated basis.

CORPORATION FINANCES.

The Corporation budget wisely proposes no fresh taxation. The revenues are expected to amount to Rs. 328 lakhs while expenses will be Rs. 330 lakhs. The deficit is proposed to be met by retrenchment by a graded cut in salaries from Rs. 100 upwards from 5 to 10 per cent. It might be a mere coincidence, but these were exactly the same measures that I suggested about ten days ago. The Commissioner expects that the reductions will not be necessary beyond March 1933 and it is gratifying to note that the statutory and contract employees have adopted a very sensible attitude and agreed to accept these cuts voluntarily.

MADNESS OR GENIUS?

An individual of the name of K.J. Back hailing from Australia advocates a new system of currency, which is "an absolute overthrow of the Gold Standard with all the Evils that it represents." Among the minor wonders he hopes to effect by his system are: (1) a railway from Australia to Asia, (2) Irrigating the Sahara. (3) Filling up the Mediterranean. A Super-Lloyd indeed!

FOLK-SONGS FROM BENGAL

Nepal And Ceylon

DEVAR AND DEVI SURIYA SENA

Devar Suriya Sena, and Suriya Sena Devi, the talented wife of the artiste presented at the C.J. Hall on Thursday evening a programme of rare interest to students and lovers of music.

The versatile gifts of the artistes were revealed before a crowded and appreciative audience. Both Devar Suriya and Suriya Sena Devi have obtained from the best high credentials for their art. And the first part of the programme, which offered the rendering of Delibes' "Nilkanth's Air," Schubert's "Das Wandern," Quilter's "Blow, Thou Winter Wind," V. Williams' "Linden Lea," and "Bliley Boy" arranged by Terry together with "Negro Spirituals," won for Devar Suriya Sena spontaneous recognition. His voice was suggestive of effective vigour and resonant control.

It was after the interval, during the second part of the programme of Sinhalese, Nepali and Indian folk-songs, that the artistes won the responsive and whole-hearted cheer they earned from the audience.

The Sinhalese folk-songs, imitative of the movements of birds and animals were indeed an unusual experience for students of music in Bombay. It is believed that these folk-songs which render the movement of say the hawk the horse, cobra or the elephant, are to be found solely in Ceylon.

'The Reapers' Song', the "Gram Chora," and "Rani Banai Ma" were encored.

"The Reaper's Song" was the prize item of the evening which concluded with the Nepali romance of "Rani Banai Ma".

The artistes have been requested for another programme during their brief stay in the city. If they can do so, lovers and students of music should not miss the opportunity.

MUSIC HELPS

J J. Hospital

On Sunday last an interesting programme of Indian and English music was arranged for the benefit of the Parsi Ward at the Sir J. J. Hospital. Among the items that were appreciated were:—

Allegro agitato. Piano by Mr. Francis X. D'Souza: (b) Andante Violin by Mr. Mehli N. Mehta 'Cello by Mr. A. J. Saldanha. Hindusthani Songs by Mrs. Motibai J. Dastur. "Moonlight" Sonata by Mr. Francis X. D'Souza (Beethoven).

Hindustani Songs by Mrs. Dinbai P. Pundole.

Violin Solos by Mr. Mehli N. Mehta.

String Quartet, Op. 27 by Mr. Mehli N. Mehta, Mr. Sebastian Vas, Mr. Roque Lawrence and Mr. A. J. Saldanha.

Ex-Caliph To Officiate At Marriage Ceremony

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Nice.—Despite denials of the ex-Sultan's household it is understood that to-morrow's ceremony is the actual marriage and there will be no further ceremony beyond official receptions at Hyderabad. The Ex-Caliph will officiate.

Prince Azamjah will be married first and then his brother who weds Princess Hiluphar. Both Princesses, in accordance with Turkish custom, will continue to live in their home. At present Princes are inhabiting a hotel. The whole party will be leaving Marseilles for India in the beginning of December.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

New York Cotton.

ABSENCE OF BUYING

New York, Nov. 11

The New Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points. The session was easy owing to the absence of any important buying. The weakness displayed by Wall-Street discouraged buyers and operators were selling in the hope a natural reaction. The market closed quet at a decline of 8 to 10 pointsfl Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.65c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market remained closed.

In spite of the Bearish Bureau report the market is showing wonderful steadiness. Of course now the movement of the new crop is at its height but there is absence of selling, which shows that there is enough confidence and trade is buying on all declines.

Low level of prices is bound to increase consumption of cotton particularly at a time when there is slow but steady improvement in general trade. In a period of declining prices naturally the buying capacity is reduced, but now when prices are tending to higher levels, we believe that the trend of consumption will be upward.

Another important point in favour of the constructive side is the steady rise in Silver. The dramatic decline in the price of Silver had ruined masses both in India and China, which forms the half population of the World. The present rise in the prices of Silver is bound to increase the buying capacity and ultimately must reflect on cotton trades.

We look for higher prices in the long run and advise buying on all importants set-backs.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. January Highest 6.70+.01 (10-6 a.m.) Lowest 6-63—.08 (2-51 p.m.)

Messrs. Drenan & Co. have received the following cable:—

From Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Without some new incentive, delayed weight of supplies continues to press upon the market and lower prices are probable."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York cables: Basis firm, good underlying demand, buyers and sellers are unaggressive, locals are reactionary. There is a feeling that recent speculative accumulations have weakened technique.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 11.

December	...	6.55—.08
January	...	6.63—.08
March	...	6.79—.09
May	...	6.97—.10
July	...	7.14—.08
Middling Spot	...	6.65—.05

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 11.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

January	.....	6.69
March	.....	6.85
May	.....	7.01
New York, Noon Call:—		
January	.....	6.65
March	.....	6.80
May	.....	6.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.....	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	....	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	.....	Nil.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 6-9/16.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 11.

Demand Bills 377.75

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to-date 11-11-31—	4109000	5134000
Receipts Yesterday do.	46000	52000
Exports to-date do.—	2073000	2603000
Stock at Ports 6-11-31—	4435000	3773000
Stock at Interior Towns do.—	1904000	1593000
Stock at Liverpool 6-11-31—	687000	766000
Visible Supply 6-11-31—	8239000	7317000
Quantity in Sight do.—	6261000	7022000
Quantity out of Sight 6-11-31—	3231000	2300000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

ONLY INDIAN BUYING

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 3 points but soon improved to the weakness of Sterlin Cross rate. It was a quiet session and the feeling is becoming more settled and is inclined to look for some improvement in Sterling. There is absence of buying and the tendency is to liquidate holdings. Trade calling was smaller and Manchester reports were quiet. Good advices from Bombay at close induced Indian buying in October delivery with trade calling improved tone of market at close. The market closed at a rise of 1 point for near months while distant deliveries lost 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points to 4.98d.

East Indian cotton futures closed unchanged but Egyptian cotton prices declined 1 to 14 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and irregular and closed at a decline of 19 points to a rise of 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

There was Bombay buying in the Liverpool market.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"New York cables, goods more active."

Messrs. Breul & Co., have received the following cable dated 11th inst. (5-46 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

Notwithstanding fact that crop is making wonderful progress owing improvement trade and outside conditions in general we still favour Bull side and recommend securing cotton on all easy market."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Opening	Nov. 11. Closing
November		4.73
December		4.73+.01
January	4.70	4.73
February		4.74—.01
March	4.74	4.75—.02
April		4.78—.02
May	4.79	4.81—.02
June		4.83—.03
July	4.85	4.86—.03
August		4.88—.03
September		4.91—.03
October	4.92	4.94—.03
November		4.96—.03
Middling Spot		4.98—.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

November	.....	7.00
January	.....	7.15
March	.....	7.33
May	.....	7.49
July	.....	7.64
October	.....	7.74
November	.....	7.74
Sakellaridis, F.G.F Spot		7.40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	...	4.64
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	...	4.76
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	...	4.88
Oomra Good	...	4.26
Oomra Fully Good	...	4.36
Oomra Fine	...	4.51
Bengal Good	...	4.11
Bengal Fully Good	...	4.21
Bengal Fine	...	4.31
Scinde Fully Good	...	4.21
Scinde Fine	...	4.31
Scinde Superfine	...	4.41

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb. Cargoes: Nov/Dec value 28/6

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Nominal

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Nov/Dec. sevllers 30/3

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 11.

Java Sugar Fine, White Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta: Nov/Dec. per cwt 8/7-1/2 nominal

C and F Bombay:—

Nov/Dec per cwt 8/8 nominal.

C and F Karachi:—

Nov./Dec. per cwt 8/8 nominal.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 12.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 456 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18|8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160 per ton.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.—A.P.

Bombay Cotton.

BULLISH FEELING.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

In spite of easier advices from New York, our market is keeping firm as the general feeling is bullish and there is shortage of contracts.

It is reported that in Bombay, there exists unduly large option business and both on the East India and Indore basis, something like 3 to 4 lacs of Bales Single call options are sold on a fixed basis of Rs. 195|- and Rs. 200| at a very little premium of Rs. 2|8 and Rs. 1|8. The sellers of these options are very nervous and in case if the market shoots up, it will be almost impossible for sellers of options to cover their extensive short interest.—There is no doubt that it is very dangerous to remain short in the local market although prices are higher compared to other growths—Double options premium on Indore Basis is Rs. 9|8 and for a fixed basis of Rs. 200| the sellers of call rights are willing to accept Re. 1-8.

Our market opened at Rs. 187|8 for Broach A|M. delivery and soon advanced to Rs. 190|- on reports of better outlook of the Round Table Conference and reports of damage to Berar cotton crop by rain. There was utter absence of contracts.

At the higher level, our big operator liquidated a portion of holdings and prices eased off to Rs. 189|4.

Our market is very sensitive and immediately takes effect of fluctuations in the sterling Cross Rate.

There was renewed buying by option dealers and before the receipt of Liverpool opening cables, prices advanced to Rs. 19|8 for Broach—There was increased selling pressure and prices eased off to Rs. 189|10.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 to 3 points but it opened steady at unchanged prices and later on improved 1 points.

London sterling rate was weak and after opening at 3.78 declined to 3.76½. This news hardened prices to Rs. 191/6 in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

To-day's Highest 191/4 lowest 187/8.

Broach A./M.	191
Oomra D./J.	169/8
Bengal D./J.	149

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 12.

November	103.70—1.40
February	105.90—0.10
May	107.50—6.80

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

64 Motiram Vaghji Bulwara 158½

101 Do. Shirpur 164

100 P. Crystal & Co. Bagalkot 219½

114 Narshi Nagshi Budhlada 162

52 Tata & Co. Khirakya 176

100 P. Crystal & Co. Knurja 14 on 50 Do. Karnul 230

110 Birla Bros. Porbundar 177

56 Japan T. & Co. Chandur 171½

53 Birla Bros. Nimbahera 177

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 12.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	179
Nagpur Savner Fine	181
Yeotpal Fine	171
Arvi Fine	173
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	166
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	155
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	173
Jalna Sailu F.G.G.S.	163
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	172
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	170
Broach Fine	193
Broach F.G.	182 83
Cambodia	263
Miraj Sangli	213
Compta Good	228
Jinja	283
Busoga	288

CHANGES IN COTTON PRICTS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	Gold N. Y.	Dollar Liver-pool.	Paper Sterling.— Bom-bay. Rs.
Sept. 19	6.50	3.57	144
Sept. 21	6.44	3.84	154
Sept. 23	6.74	4.37	163
Sept. 24	6.54	5.02	167
Sept. 26	6.36	4.70	166
Oct. 3	5.72	4.17	161
Oct. 10	6.04	4.13	163
Oct. 17	6.54	4.37	173
Oct. 24	6.96	4.64	181
Oct. 31	6.70	4.76	188
Oct. 7	6.70	4.72	184
Total			
Changes plus.	20	plus 115	plus 40

COTTON OUTLOOK

Better Trade.

Messrs. P. Crystal and Co. in their weekly report dated Nov. 12th state that the event of the week in the Cotton market was the American Crop estimate published on Monday. This figure has now been raised to 16,903,000 which would be the second largest crop on record. The estimated outturn per acre is 197.9 lbs. which is the best since 1914. At the same time we also received the report of the Ginnings up till the end of October which was 12,130,000 bales. In spite of the bearishness of the above figures the market has been remarkably steady and on Bureau day the market actually advanced. The only conclusion we can come to is that whilst during the last month the crop estimate has been increased by 61,9,000 bales, general ideas of the consumption of American cotton during this season must have expanded to a greater extent. There is little doubt there is some justification for this belief as we continue to receive better trade reports from many parts of the world. A cable received in Bombay yesterday informed us that in the U. S. A. last month sales of cloth were 147 per cent. of production which latter is heavier than at the same time last year. There is little doubt that confidence in the value of commodities is increasing. The continued advance in the price of silver is also attracting considerable notice. Meantime, however, the heavy movement of the large American crop is still under way and the fact that the huge supply is not depressing values is evidence that the demand for the staple must be on a large scale. We look for steady markets, but we doubt if there will be any appreciable advance until after the turn of the year.. We advice purchases in quiet markets for moderate profits.

During the week in Bombay fluctuations have been narrow and on balance quotations are about unchanged, but staple varieties continue to advance in basis. There has been further export demand from China, Europe has bought sparingly but Japan has been inactive, the markets in the latter country having been acting hesitatingly, awaiting further developments in Manchuria.

Weather in the cotton districts of India has been normal. Good rains are being received all over the South and the dry season appears to have arrived in the central and northern parts of the country. We are now receiving estimates of the coming crop. Conditions are satisfactory in the Sind-Punjab, Broach and Dhollera districts. The United Provinces Bengal crop is estimated at 8 to 10 annas of last year and we believe we shall be lucky if the Oomra crop this year totals 12 annas of what was produced last year.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 12.

Castorseeds—Delivery May; Opening Rs. 33|13|6; Highest Rs. 34|2; Lowest Rs. 33|12|6; Closing Rs. 34|6.

Groundnut Seeds.—Delivery February; Opening Rs. 33|8; Highest Rs. 33|15; Closing Rs. 33|13|6.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, November 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	4 Days	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	229	3063
Central India	2234	11999
Barsi and Nagar	549	2179
Hyderabad-Gaorani		412
Berar	1935	17061
Central Provinces	656	6937
Total Oomras	5633	41686
Dholera	464	8257
N.W. Provinces	582	4213
Rajputana	287	3354
Sind-Punjab	918	7628
Broach	93	6773
Coompta and Dharwar	959	4633
Westerns-Northerns	315	3843
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		283
Persian		410
American		12252
Egyptian & African	96	16631
Comila, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	9347	109831

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year.
Europe	795	44643
Japan & China	3559	137811
Coast Ports	1025	13583
Up-country by Rail		23280
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		13166
Total	5379	237488

Bombay Produce

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Wheat May	4	10	0
Linseed May	6	12	0
Castorseed	6	14	6
Cottonseed	2	12	0
Groundnuts	7	2	0
Rapeseed	5	8	0
Gram	24	0	0
Mowraseed	5	4	0
Myrabollams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	4	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 12.

Khandeish 229 bales.
Central India 2334 bales.
Barsi-Nugger 549 bales.
Berar 1965 bales.
Central Provinces 650 bales.
Dhollera 464 bales.
N. W. Provinces 582 bales.
Rajputana 287 bales.
Sindh-Punjab 918 bales.
Broach 93 bales.
Compta-Dnarwar 959 bales.
Weserns-Northerns 315 bales.
Egyptians 96 bales.
Cotton 9347 bales.
Wheat 15114 Cwts.
Linseed 4490 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 515 Cwts.
Gingellyseeds 3136 Cwts.
Poppyseeds 133 bales.
Groundnuts 53409 Cwts.
Castorseeds 10586 Cwts.
Rice 8776 Cwts.
Myrabollams 4556 Cwts.
Cottonseeds 5829 Cwts.
Mowraseeds 260 Cwts.
Gram 4592 Cwts.
Joowar 42243 Cwts.
Maize 314 Cwts.
Barley 444 Cwts.
Bajree 2402 Cwts.
Coal 1451 Tons.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay ton:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £12-17-6.
Rapeseed Torla, ton:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £11-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 11.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Nov./Dec. sellers £11-13-9.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
November sellers £9-17-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £12-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
December sellers 16/9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
Jan/April sellers 17/7-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot:—Sellers 3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 11.

Chartered Bank of India A and China £13-3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £110 (possibly mutilated).
P. & O Banking Corporation £6.
National Bank of India
Funding Loan 4 per cent £35-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. £74-3/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c £99-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £39-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £45-1/2.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £56.
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £73.
Consols 2½ per cent £55-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £96-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92-1/4

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

November 12.

Nirpara, Wilson, Rangoon.
Crungban, Campbell, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

November 13.

Varsova, Rowe, Basrah.

LOADING.

November 12.

Steamer, Geneva Maru, for Kobe.
Steamer, British Engineer, for Abadan.
Steamer, Tajandone for Java.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer, Kaiser-i-Hind, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo a general cargo and 409 passengers.

S.S. Nirpura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Nirpura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Aungban:—The B. I. S. and D. Coy.'s steamer Aungban, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

MONEY MARKET EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 12.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/6 3/32
D D 1/6 1/8
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 5/32 Nov./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Feb./March
Banks Buying T T 1/6 7/33
Banks Buying D D 1/6 9/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/16 Nov./Jan
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 17/32 Feb.
NEW YORK
B C Rate T T 353
Banks Selling T T 352
Banks Buying T T 346
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 722
Banks Buying D D 802
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 172 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 166.
HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 100 1/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 126-3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 377½ 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 5/8 12th
Japan/London 2/7 1/4 11th inst.
London/Paris 96.65 11th inst.
London/Belgium 27.00 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.25 11th inst.
London/Italy 73.50 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £5/8/9 10th inst. £5/9/0 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 9/16 10th inst. 20 3/4 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 3/8 10th inst. 20 5/8 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/4 10th inst. 35 5/8 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/4 p.c. 10th inst. 4 3/4 p.c. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/8 p.c. 10th inst. 6 1/8 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money: Call 3 1/2 per cent
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone: Easy.

Tone of London Silver.—Steady. China sold. Speculators bought at the decline.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

~~3 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1933-47 Rupee Paper~~ Rs. 55/10

~~4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 85~~

~~4 per cent. Loan due 1954-74~~ Rs. 84

~~4 per cent Loan due 1960-70~~ Rs. 63

~~4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1954~~ Rs. 91/12

~~4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1958-60~~ Rs. 98-12

~~5 per cent. War Loan due~~ 1929-47 Rs. 82/10

~~5 per cent Loan due 1939~~ Rs. 91-4

~~5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44~~ Rs. 83/2

~~6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-47~~ Rs. 96

~~5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due~~ 1933 Rs. 97/12

~~5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due~~ 1945-55 Rs. 94/11

~~6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free)~~ due 1932 Rs. 99/12.

~~3-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1933~~ Rs. 101/2

~~6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds~~ due 1935 Rs. 109.

~~4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust~~ due 1974 Rs. 59/8

~~4 per cent. Bombay Municipal~~ due 1964 Rs. 59

~~4 per cent. Bombay Improvement~~ Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/8

~~5 per cent. Bombay Municipal~~ due 1959 Rs. 74/16

~~6 per cent. Bombay Municipal~~ due 1950-60 Rs. 92/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92/8

Tone of market: Quiet, but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 11.

Copper Braziers £48-1/2 nominal

Yellow Metal £39-3/4 F.O.B. & nominal.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £12-3/4.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £9-5/16.

Tin English Ingots £134-1/4.

Gold And Silver.

Sharp Rise

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The Bullion market was very strong and prices have recorded a sharp rise to-day. From the early part of the day there was heavy demand owing to reports of heavy fighting in China. Shanghai Exchange was also firm. Nobody ventures to remain short on the market as the feeling is bullish. The outlook is in favour of further improvement in the prices of Silver but there is no short interest in any of the market. This means that the technical situation is becoming weak and the market is subject to violent fluctuations.

Of course, the rise in the value of silver is expected to improve the general trade conditions but so far there is no material change in the buying capacity of masses. Thus we think it rather dangerous to be over enthesiastic. To? day's quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	26	9	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	26	7	3
Silver Ready	66	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	63	0	6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 11.

Silver:—China sold. Speculators bought at the decline Market closed steady.

Spot	20.3/4
Forward	20.-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 11

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-9-0.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 11.

T T London on Berlin	16.04-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.42-1/2
T T London on Brussels	27.18
T T London on Madrid	43.43
T T London on Milan	73.37
T T London on Berne	19.42
T T London on Paris	96.50
T T London on Prague	128.50
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.79-1/2

RAW SUGAR FUTURES— LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 12.

November,—	
Sellers,	6|7-1|2
Buyers,	6
Business done	6|4-1|2
December,—	
Sellers	6|5
Buyers	6|4-3|4
Business done	—
January,—	
Sellers,	6|6
Buyers	6|5
Business done	—
February,—	
Sellers	6|7-1|2
Buyers	6|6
Business done	—
March,—	
Sellers	6|8-1|2
Buyers	6|8-1|4
Business done	—

LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Wheat features.—
December 5sh. 9-1|4d value.
March 6sh 1|1|8d paid.
May 6sh 3-1|4d paid.
Market.—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES OPENING

LODNON, Nov. 12.

T.T. London on—	last closing	today's opening
Berlin	16.04-1|2	15.97-1|2
New York	3.79-1|2	3.76-7|8
Amsterdam	9.42-1|2	9.36
Brussels	27.18	26.06
Madrid	43.43	43.37-1|2
Milan	73.37	73.03
Berne	19.42	—
Paris	96.50	95.99

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Reception Committee Appointed

(From Our Correspondent)

PANVEL, Nov. 10.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference which comes off in Panvel in December was held at Panvel. Sjt. Atmaram Mahadeo Atavane, ex-M.L.C. of Kolaba, was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Messrs. R. N. Mandlik of Pen, M. R. Gosavi of Alibag, Pitambarbhai Mehta of Mahad, Chapsi Purshottam and G. J. Jail of Panvel were elected Vice-Chairmen of the Committee. Messrs. T. N. Bedekar, Advocate, D. K. Kunte, Pleader, of Alibag, K. G. Gupte and V. M. Govilkar were appointed secretaries of the Committee. Different Sub-Committees were also appointed.

It was also decided that a Swadeshi Exhibition of Khaddar and other Swadeshi articles should be held along with the Conference.

Messrs. V. L. Kane and Vedak, Pleader, are appointed Secretaries of Exhibition Committee.

Manufacturers of Swadeshi Goods are requested to send their articles. Exhibition will be open probably on 20th December.

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IN
30 MINUTES

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SEXOLINE CREAM

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PARSI ADDRESS TO POET KHABARDAR

A Plea For Purer Hindu Style Of Gujerati

MR. KHABARDAR'S SCHEME FOR PARSIS.

The Parsees of Bombay celebrated on Tuesday the golden jubilee of the well-known poet of Gujarat, Mr. Ardeshir Framji Khabardar at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall where a large number of their co-religionists including many ladies, assembled to do honour to their greatest poet who has by his poems in chaste Gujarati supported the cause of Mahatma Gandhi for winning Swaraj. Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Modi occupied the Chair. Several Hindu admirers of Mr. Khabardar were also present, including his hosts. Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi.

Mrs. Freny Cama played on the "Sitar" two thrilling songs with vocal singing in excellent style.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi, in a long and interesting speech, referred to the neglect of the Parsis in the study of Gujarati and their consequent inability to understand the very erudite poetical works of Mr. Khabardar, of whom any community would be justly proud. In fact rather he had redeemed the honour of his community in writing in pure Gujarati conveying his thoughts in melodious verses which had become classical. The Parsis acknowledged their indebtedness to the Hindus for giving them shelter in Gujarat twelve centuries ago. The Gujaratis were people of Gurjar. We had Gujranwala in upper India. It appeared to the speaker that the Gujaratis originally came from Persia. He, therefore, asked the Gujaratis to be indulgent towards the Parsis, if they did not write their language in as correct a manner as themselves.

As regards the style it was noticeable that the Hindus of Rajputana, Kathiawar and Gujarat differed from one another in the use of the same Gujarati language. The charge brought against the Parsis was that they used more Persian than Sanskrit words in their writings; but for that matter even Hindu poets like Nandeshanker also could not help using Persian words. This was due to the Moguls having become rulers of India for a long time. Even Marathi writers did not entirely omit Persian words from their compositions. He was, however, glad to note that the Gujarati Hindus were enamoured of the style of Khabardar, and of the highest standard of excellence displayed by him in his writings.

TAMED IN THE WEST TOOO

Mr. Jehanbux Vatcha then recited some verses composed by Mr. D. N. Patel specially in honour of Mr. Khabardar, after which Mr. Kharshedji J. B. Wadia spoke of the fame achieved by Mr Khabardar, not only in India but also in Germany, where some of his works were studied in the Gujarati department. The Parsi poet's English poetry, as appearing in his work "The Silken Tassel", was so highly appreciated by the Poets' Society of England that it had taken over its copy right and was issuing its copies throughout the world.

Mr. Wadia then read the address which was presented to the poet by the Chairman, showering on him his benediction as a priest and garlanding him in the midst of vociferous cheers of the large gathering.

FAULT OF GUJARATI NEWSPAPERS.

Poet Khabardar, in offering his heartfelt thanks to those present spoke at length of the faulty manner in which the Parsis wrote as they spoke their mother-tongue which was none other than the language of Gujarat. He said that it was impossible to believe that English would ever become the "Lingua franca" of India, and now that they were so near the goal of Swaraj there were many chances of Gujerati becoming the language of the province of Gujarat at least. He found fault in this conneciton with some of the Gujarati newspapers that used the language which unlettered villagers might employ.

FIVE-YEAR SCHEME.

He said he had a scheme whereby all Parsis would learn to write and speake pure Hindu Gujerati in a period of five years, if the Gujerati press gave him the necessary help in that connection.

After Prof. Erach Taraporewala had spoken thanking the Poet, the Chairman, Mrs. Cama and Mr. Watcha as well as Mr. Kharshedji Wadia for the part they had respectively taken in making the occasion a success, and after the assembly had heard, standing, the thrilling song of "Vande Mataram" sung by Mrs. Cama with due accompaniment, the meeting dispersed.

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

(Continued From Page 4.)

bers. There is of course a danger here also of Government interference on political grounds and manipulation of the bank through the influence of the Government nominees on the Board of Directors. To put it briefly, a shareholders' bank with adequate restrictions on the power of interference of shareholders as well as that of the Government in its daily administration seems to be the only alternative.

WHERE THE BILL FAILED.

The most important point on which the Reserve Bank bill failed was in connection with the constitution of its Board of Directors. The argument was advanced at that time that members of Local Legislatures should not act as Directors of the Central Reserve Bank. This suggestion was hotly opposed on the ground that such a provision would deprive the public of the services of those who were well versed in public finance and who were returned to the Legislature by the business community. This was so because seats were allotted on the Directorate to the elected nominees of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Federation of Indian Chambers and the Provincial Co-operative Societies. There was also a strong official obstruction against local and Central Legislative Councils being given a right to elect their representatives on the Directorate of the Central Reserve Bank. There was naturally a hot discussion on these points in which a number of our eminent leaders in political life took part. The general trend of their view was that, though in other countries such an electorate was non-existing in connection with Central Bank, the peculiar conditions of India required that our Legislature should have its representatives on the Board of Directors of our Central Bank. They argued that the Government in other countries was elected by the people, and therefore, it was quite natural that members of the Parliaments of these countries should not be permitted to elect Directors for the Board of the Central Bank lest the said Bank may be made a pawn in the game of the party which happened to be in power. They urged that the Government as constituted in India, particularly the Finance department, was not responsible to the legislature, and therefore, a certain amount of control and supervision of the executive was necessary which the members of the legislatures as the representatives of the people could alone appropriately exercise. There was no doubt considerable force in this contention, but now that the constitution of India is being radically overhauled this question would depend largely on the form which the constitution ultimately takes.

AMERICAN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Under the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, there were to be in all not less than eight and not more than twelve Federal Reserve Banks. These banks were to work in the principal towns of the United States under the control of a Board called the Federal Reserve Board. This Board issues at its discretion to the Federal Reserve Banks, United States Government notes by the deposit of Bills and Promissory notes accepted by these banks for discount. Against these notes each Federal Reserve Bank is compelled to hold gold in deposit for at least 40 per cent. This minimum is subject to a reduction on payment of a certain tax. There are also the older banks of issue in the United States called the National Banks. These banks are also issuing notes under the old law against the deposit of the Bonds of the United States which they have to lodge in the treasury of the State, of an amount equal in face value to the notes each of these banks was allowed to issue. Over and above this they had to keep a reserve of coin equal at least to twenty-five per cent. of the note issue if the Bank was situated in specified towns and of fifteen per cent. in other locations. Thus the issue of the National Bank was called "bond secured issue." This form having proved most rigid, giving rise to repeated monetary crisis, the Federal Reserve Bank Bill was passed and with a view to centralise the note issue in the hands of this Reserve Bank the Act provides that any of the National Banks can, if they so choose, cancel their issue by the sale of their bonds in deposit to the Federal Reserve Banks for par value against the Government notes.

As there is considerable discussion at present about a double standard of gold and silver being reintroduced, we shall in our next talk review the past experiences in connection with the double standard of gold and silver in Europe.

(To Be Continued).

ON BOYCOTT LIST.

The Secretary All-India Congress Committee, announces that the Himabhai Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, have been removed from the list of approved mills on the ground that they have in contravention of the declaration signed by them started using foreign yarn. The Hemabhai Manufacturing Co. are accordingly placed on the Boycott list.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results Of 2nd LL.B., Examination

The following candidates have passed the Second LL.B. Examination:—

FIRST CLASS: (in order of merit.) :—

S. S. Kavalekar, D. S. Bhirud, G. S. Kulkarni, G. L. Chaudhari (H. G. Khairaz, and S. R. Dalal), Mathi Ananthaya.

SECOND CLASS.

A. S. Aramangalam, S. R. Belur, P. B. Chitre, H. S. Doshi, J. E. L. D'Souza, V. R. Edyathamangalam, S. M. Hassan; V. K. Irani, K. B. Karnik, R. M. Kulkarni, V. G. Kulkarni, J. F. Mehta, M. M. Mehta, I. U. Merchant, T. R. Merchant, J. D. Mobedji, L. K. Morwale, B. T. Munim, S. Mysore, K. V. Naik, D. L. Nene, G. G. Page, G. P. Pai, M. B. Pardiwala, N. A. Parker, M. S. Patki, H. D. Sankalia, H. J. Shah, P. V. Shah, S. S. Shapurji, N. G. Shinde, T. H. Suntoke, N. Surappa, A. A. K. I. Talyai, M. K. Thakore, P. G. Vasani, N. R. Alawani, R. H. Bhat, G. C. Bhusanawer, T. S. N. S. Chennarayapatna Thimmappa, V. K. Chate, N. T. Chimade, B. I. Desai, N. R. Desai, J. D. Deshpande, P. G. Deshpande, P. K. Gadgil, S. A. Gulawani, S. R. Gumathana, B. G. Horti, T. A. Inamdar, R. K. Ingalgi, P. A. Joshi, V. S. Junnarkar, A. P. Karmarkar, H. V. Kowjalgi, M. P. Krishnaswamy, G. S. Kulkarni, R. P. Kulkarni, S. H. Kulkarni, S. N. Kulkarni, V. B. Manerikar, L. S. Mysore, M. S. Parande, B. B. Patil, C. B. Patted, R. Ramiah, S. B. Sasnur, N. B. Sathaye, R. H. Shah, G. K. Shaha, T. M. Sheth, M. G. Shouche, A. Srikakulam, V. K. Tukol, G. P. Utgikar, K. V. Dave, B. M. Desai, G. V. Ganpule, M. J. Joshi, D. G. Karnik, D. R. Korane, B. M. Majumdar, N. N. Makati, R. D. Mehta, A. G. Patel, C. S. Patel, C. K. Patel, N. G. Shah, V. P. Shah, K. M. Thaker, A. B. Uraizee, M. B. Lalwani, K. B. Sipahimalani.

PASS

W. J. V. Abreo, A. M. Bavre, G. K. Betgeri, G. R. Bhat, B. K. Bhatnagar, M. A. Chaubal, A. F. Chinwala, R. D. Darashah, V. J. Desai, A. W. Jog, H. S. Khan, D. F. Lam, V. R. Muthlapur, B. V. Paranjape, A. T. Phanse, D. D. Shukla, V. G. Tamhane, N. V. Tembe, D. V. Tengshe, V. B. Thakare, D. W. Tillu, G. B. Vaidya, B. D. Akki, V. K. Ambedkar, V. V. Angadi, N. D. Badodkar, G. P. Chirputkar, G. B. Dalvi, R. M. Datar, S. S. Desai, D. R. Jinsiwale, J. L. Joshi, P. K. Khot, V. K. Kondejkar, V. G. Mudholkar, S. S. Nagarkar, B. S. Patankar, J. D. Patil, S. M. Patil, V. S. Sant, A. Syed, V. H. Tannu, S. M. Upalekar, K. R. Vaidya, K. S. Vaidya, M. K. Varne, S. W. Watwe, S. G. Anerao, B. V. Bhatt, K. R. Bhatt, R. H. Desai, L. C. Divanji, C. G. Gandhi, P. R. Mankad, G. A. Modi, L. P. Munshi, N. M. Pandya, B. M. Patel, M. C. Patel, P. J. Patel, B. V. Patell, B. G. Shah, C. B. Shath, K. J. Shukla, S. S. Advani, N. A. Kazi, H. G. Malkani, C. T. Mudhaney, H. J. Notani.

TO STRENGTHEN CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

Veer Vamanrao On Tour

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Nov. 10.

Veer Vamanrao Joshi, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, accompanied by Messrs. Harihharrao Deshpande, Secretary, Berar Congress Committee, and P. Y. Deshpande of the Youth League begins his all Berar tour from 16th November.

This tour is contemplated to strengthen the Congress organisations in the province, to collect funds for the Provincial Congress Committee and to inspect offices of the Congress Committees.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION GRANTS.

APPLICATIONS INVITED.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 7.

(By Mail).

Out of a grant of 40,000 dollars made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the Bureau of the Universities of the Empire, for the purpose of effecting closer co-operation among the Empire Universities, it has been decided to award twelve grants of £320 each to be spread over four years to members of University Staffs, whether administrative or teaching, to visit Great Britain for such research-work or special investigation as may be approved of by the Executive Committee of the Bureau. The Universities of India have been invited to send nominations for the purpose, through the Inter-University Board, India which has been requested to scrutinise the applications and recommend two candidates in order of preference.—A. P.

SALES OF TREASURY BONDS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Sales of 6 1/2per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 up to November 10 amount approximately to fourteen crores and seventy lakhs of rupees.—A.P.

MAHATMAJI WILL LOVE TO KNOW

THAT A NEW ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE WITH CHILDREN NOT MORE THAN FIVE YEARS OLD HAS BEEN PROPOSED.

These little minors will decide "the question of minorities" and will look towards attaining a happy, healthy and robust "majority"!

The newest national jewel as accepted by the great majority of our patriotic medical men will be given a "Premier place" at this NEW R. T. C. of children and its contents as disclosed to every medical man will be discussed at a committee meeting of little experts. Its superb taste and flavour and its most healthy and quick effect will be the chief items for unanimous commendation.

These robust "majors" will then vote for a fresh R. T. C. and will be undivided in their demand and pretty certain to get what India wants.

India badly wants to-day "BABY'S JUVENOL" to reduce her infant mortality and to make her children a robust nation. Every child, healthy or sickly needs it. It has been most modestly priced so as to be within the reach of all and it is tenfold better than a number of things costing more and doing less. Never try a thing until you are told about its contents and "Juvenol" has proved by disclosure of its contents that it is by far the very best combination of India's herbs and roots at its low price. All good chemists have this tonic and remedy in one for sale. The sole concessionaires are the PARAGON PRODUCTS CO., Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION BETWEEN INDIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

Calcutta Journalist's Protest

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Journalists' Association held on November 1, under the presidency of Maulvi Muzibar Rahaman, President of the Association, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"This meeting protests against the communication from the Government intimating to several Newspapers of this Province that Blue Books and other Official Reports, so long supplied to them would not be supplied in future. This meeting points out that the Official Reports, Blue Books, etc., are obviously for public information, and the best and cheapest way to reach the public is publication in newspapers. This meeting records the opinion that official publication supplied to newspapers are altogether inadequate and should be increased. The proposal to stop and still further to reduce the supply defeats the very object of these publications.

"This meeting strongly protests against the invidious distinction made by the Government in supply of Blue Books, Reports, etc., to the Indian and Anglo-Indian papers. It has been brought to the notice of the Association that while important official publications are supplied to Anglo-Indian papers, they are not at all supplied or supplied much later even to leading Indian newspapers. This practice has been followed too long inspite of the protests of the Indian newspapers and should be abandoned forthwith.

"This meeting accords it's wholehearted support to the memorial of Sj. Kishori Ghosh, ex-Secretary of this Association, now an undertrial in the Meerut Conspiracy Case and released on bail, for permission to write for the Press to learn a living as he has been long deprived of liberty and for other reasons stated in his memorial. This meeting urges that if the Government is unable or unwilling to grant him an allowance, he should be allowed to accept the offers made to him by several newspapers and periodicals to contribute articles to them.

A Sub-Committee of the following members with power to co-opt, be appointed to devise suitable measures in regard to the imposition of further burdens on newspapers by the proposals with the Finance Bill:—Sj. J. C. Gupta (Advance), Sj. Prafulla Kumar Sarker (Ananda Bazar Patrika), Sj. K. M. Banerjee (Industry), Secretary.

KAVI KHABARDAR.

A Lesson To The Parsis.

(BY RAJENDRA SOMNARAYAN DALAL.)

Appreciation of the Parsi Poet Khabardar by my Parsi brothers means the appreciation of his correct style of writing in Gujerati, and it can be successful and well-deserved only if we can produce many Parsi scholars writing in Gujarati like him. I sincerely wish on this auspicious occasion that the term Parsi-Gujarati be wiped off. Parsis are no less Gujaratis than the Hindus and other communities in Gujarat. They are as much proud of being called Gujaratis as we Gujarati Hindus are. If the newspapers edited by Parsis take to writing the Gujarati spoken and written by Hindus, if the Parsi children are educated by teachers who strictly follow the habit of speaking and writing correctly and making their students do likewise, the heart of the Parsi Poet (Khabardar) who bears love for Gujarati, would be filled with delight.

My hearty congratulations to the Kavishri Khabardar and my Parsi brothers.

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SEPARATION OF SIND.

Mr. Haji Abuoola Haroon's Views.

Interviewed by a representative of the Press on the report of the Miles Irwing Committee about the separation of Sind from Bombay, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A. said:—

"I cannot accept the figures of the Committee as correct. From the attitude of the members of the Committee at Karachi I could see that they were not prepared to consider the question of retrenching the extravagant expenditure on Sind administration and running it economically. Therefore this report does not come to me as a surprise. I told the members of the Committee that if they were not prepared to consider the question of economy and retrenchment in the present administration, the Government had better not waste the tax-payers' money over this Committee. If the Government intended the Committee only to collect figures shown in the summary of the report they could very well have asked the office of the Accountant-General of Bombay, which would, probably, have done this business even better.

"If the forecasts of the Committee regarding the future of the Barrage were to be taken as even approximately correct and if the deficit is to grow up to nearly 1 1/2 crores of rupees it will be interesting to see how long the people of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the city of Bombay will consent to being burdened with this huge milestone round their neck."

"Left to ourselves," declared Haji Abdullah Haroon, "we could, inspite of this staggering report of the Committee, run the administration of a separated Sind with a surplus of Rs. 20 lakhs without endangering the efficiency of administration or crippling the development of nation building departments and also without any additional taxation on agriculture."

Asked about his views on the point emphasised by the Committee in its report that it is for the representatives of Sind to show how the deficit should be met, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon remarked, "when the Committee is not prepared to consider the question of retrenchment, it is futile to expect representatives of Sind to offer guarantee for shouldering the deficit worked out by the Committee. If the Round Table Conference decides that Sind should be separated I am sure that the representatives of all the communities in Sind will easily be able to show that a separated Sind will be a self-supporting province."

REJUVENATION

SILAS YOGA:—RS. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel. In loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure, and of hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara, (Bengal).

TRANSFER APPLICATION OF MAINTENANCE CASE

Magistrate's Humorous Remarks

An application for the transfer of a maintenance case from the board of the Second Court to any other Court was made before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Wednesday, by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate on behalf of Suleiman Haji Ahmed Umar. One of the reasons urged for the transfer was that Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, who heard the case, made certain humorous remarks, which according to the applicant, indicated that the Magistrate was prejudiced.

Mr. Kanuga stated that Amirbai, a young Muslim woman had filed a case against the applicant claiming maintenance for her alleged illegetimate child. As the woman was residing at Camballa Hill, the case ought to have been filed in the Girgaum Court.

Another reason urged for the transfer was that Mr. Khairaz, who heard the case, made certain remarks which unfortunately created an impression in the mind of the applicant that he would not get a fair trial. Mr. Khairaz observed that the applicant must have been very wealthy, particularly because he was defended by three lawyers.

Mr Dastur: There is nothing wrong in that.

Mr. Kanuga continuing stated that several jocular remarks made by the Second Court and the general attitude revealed that that Court was prejudiced against the applicant.

After hearing the application, Mr. Dastur held that there was nothing to show that Mr. Khairaz was in any way prejudiced. These remarks were only humorous. However, he found that Amirbai, lived in the jurisdiction of the Girgaum Court, as Mr. Khairaz himself had no objection to have the case transferred from his Court, the Magistrate transferred the case to Girgaum Court.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1931

Where Gautama Buddha Preached His First Sermon.

BUDDHIST TEMPLE OPENED AT SARNATH

Widespread Interest Throughout World Aroused.

MESSAGES FROM FAR-OFF PLACES LIKE LONDON AND CANADA.

BENARES, Nov. 11.

The opening ceremony of Mulgandhakkity Vihar at Sarnath provided a splendid opportunity to witness really wonderful pageant in which one saw in a lump as it were India, Burma, China, Tibet, Ceylon, Siam and other far eastern countries. European Buddhists were also noticed in the procession formed in the lawn of Sarnath Museum where Rai Bahadur Dayaram Sahani, Director General of Archaeology on behalf of Government of India presented relics to the President of the Mahabodhi Society. Mr. Justice Manmoth Mukherjee read a message on the occasion from H. E. the Viceroy.

The relics were found by Sir John Marshall in a group of chapels situated to the west of Dharamarajika Stupa in Chin Tope mound at a taxila deposit.

Mr. Sahani in the course of a speech said: "Relics are definitely described as relics of Buddha. The fact that they are very minute pieces need not surprise for the bone relics of Buddha were after cremation first divided among eight chiefs of the country and subsequently removed from the original stupas and redeposited."

The relics in the silver casket were brought in a procession to the new Vihara upon an elephant. The procession then went round the Vihara three times. The casket was then taken inside and placed on the altar in front of the Buddha image.—A.P.

BENARES, Nov. 11.

Since the days of Buddhist Emperor Kanishka who reigned in second century A. D. and who called the last International Buddhist Council Conference and after which Buddhism divided into two distinct schools called Mahayana (or greater vehicle) adopted by Himalayan Buddhists and Hinajana (or lesser vehicle) adopted by southerners no conference is recorded in the history of India where apart from its international character such unity was achieved as was achieved on the platform of the opening ceremony meeting of the new Saranath Vehara. Northerners were given a place of honour in the procession whereas the priests of southerners, venerable Ratansara Mana Mayaka Thera presided over the meeting which commenced with the opening a song beautifully sung by girl students of the Theosophical School.

Rai Bahadur Sheo Narain read a welcome address of Devamitta Dharmapala, President of the Society. Raja Motichand read the welcome address on behalf of the Reception Committee.

Mr. L. Owen, Collector of Benares, presented the gift of a silver amlika fruit from the U. P. Gvernor to Mahabodhi Society.

DR. TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in a message, referred to the spiritual illumination in India which ages ago shed radiance over the continent of Asia and raised its memoral in the sacred spot near Benares where Lord Buddha proclaimed to his disciples his message of love's supreme fulfilment. Numerous are triumphal towers, says Dr. Tagore, built to perpetuate the memories of injuries inflicted by murdering race upon another. But let us once for all, for the sake of humanity, restore to its full significance this great memorial of generous past to remind us of the ancient meeting of nations in India for exchange of love, for by distance and historical tradition and for offering of treasure left to the world by the blessed one to whom we dedicate our homage.

MESSAGE FROM EAST AND WEST

The Marquis of Zetland, Pandit Malaviya and Sir J. C. Bose, Prof. Nicholas Roreich, Theosophical Society, Canada, and the Buddhist mission, London, amongst others sent messageh. Though it was a Buddhist ceremony, the response from Hindus was much more than the organisors expected.

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha sent seven delegates including Babu Ramananda Chatterjee who read a message of cordial facilitation on behalf of Hindus on the occasion. The rank and file of the whole show was supplied by Hindus from Bengal, Behar, U. P. and other places.

CONGRESS TOKEN OF GOODWILL.

Pandit Jawaharlal was present with his wife and sisters. The Pandit said that the Working Committee of the Congress as a token of goodwill would present a national flag to the Vihara. Besides the local gentry Mr. Kamala Devi Chattopadhya, Sarla Devi Chaodhrani and European, Japanese and Chinese Buddhists were present at the meeting.

On the occasion of presenting relics, Rai Bahadur Sahani observed that if the Mahabodhi Society could arrange to build a third Vihara at Taxila, it would be possible for the Government of India to give another sacred relic to them. The Greater India Society of Calcutta sent two active delegates, Dr. U. N. Ghoshal and Dr. S. K. Chatterjee.

After the meeting was over there were illuminations and recitation from Buddhist scriptures by Bhikhus.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Amidst a hum of babel voices speaking in tongues of India, Ceylon, Siam, China, Japan, Cambodia and Burma, but all professing the one great religion of Gautama Buddha there was opened this afternoon the magnificent new Vihra at Sarnath a few miles away from the sacred Hindu city of Benares. For several days Buddhists of all nations have been returning to the thrice blessed spot where the founder of their religion preached his first sermon and obtained his first five disciples.

Sarnath has passed through many vicissitudes since its grassy fields re-echoed with the patter of the hoofs of the deer who sported in its park two thousand and a half years ago; and after being degraded as the breeding place of pigs it now is on the eve of restoration to the primitive importance, for in addition to fine Vihara, the Mahabodhi Society hopes to establish there a Buddhist University and other institutions.

PRESENTS FROM GOVTS.

Widespread interest throughout the world has been aroused by this effort to give its oldtime dignity to birthplace of Buddhism and various Governments have participated in the movement. The Government of India, for example, have handed over the priceless relics of Buddha found at Taxila believed to be some of the very bones of the great preacher whilst the King of Siam has sent two sets of Tripitakas or Buddhist scriptures in Pali. Arrangements have been made by the Japanese Consul in Calcutta for a Japanese artist to paint the frescoes of the Vihara, and as a direct result of the newly-aroused enthusiasm the Nepalese Government have intimated their intention of instructing their Archaeological Department to take immediate measures to rehabilitate and protect Buddha's birthplace at Kapilavastu which has been eternally memorialised by Asoka's pillar.

Buddhist priests, who were present at to-day's function, spoke with emotion as they told of their hopes for the religion which had spread throughout Asia, and embosomed many millions of its peoples, whilst their eyes glistened as they outlined their plans to extend Buddhism throughut the east. Unfortunately the moving spirit of this renaissance of Buddhism could only dream of to-day's ceremony from his bed of pain on which he has been stretched helplessly for four years, but his message of enthusiasm and inspiration which was read to the gathering revealed how his indomitable spirit and faith had enabled him to live to see the consummation of his cherished desire, in the form of the new Vihara and the prospects of a brilliant future for Sarnath, as venerable Sri Devamitta Dharmapala said in his message after nearly 800 years of oblivion, holy Isipatana or modern Sarnath has returned to the hands of its legitimate owners. To-day, the ruins of this famous spot at which a mighty religion was first conceived are flanked by the Mulagandhakuti Vihara, housing precious relics of Lord Buddha and consecrated by Buddhist priests whose far-away ministrations have, during many centuries, fulfilled the cherished religious ambitions of Buddhism's founder and produced a greater Inia beyond the seas whose civilisation and principles have flourished more in distant lands than in their birthplace.—A.P.

SEC 144 AT TUMKUR

Intensive Picketing Of Liquor Shops

32 PROSECUTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

Picketing of liquor shops in Tumkur town (Mysore State) has been carried on for some time past under the guidance of Mr. K. Rangiengar, Mr. S. K. Setlur, and Mr. T. Subrahmanyam, all three Advocates. In August last, the First Class Magistrate, passed an order under Sec. 144 against these three gentlemen and some others prohibiting them from taking part direct or indirect in the picketing of liquor shops. The Magistrate further threatened them that if they transgressed the order, it would be regarded as affording cause for taking action against them uner the Legal Practitioner's Regulation.

32 PROSECUTIONS.

An intensive campaign was started on the 26th of October last for picketing of liquor shops in Tumkur. During the last session of the Mysore Legislative Council, the Excise Member assured the House that the Government had absolutely no objection to peaceful picketing. Contrary to this assurance, the Police and Excise authorities in Tumkur, have been busy during this week, arresting peaceful picketrs, and prosecuting them under Sections 70 and 75 of the Myscre Police Regulation. Up to now, 9 cases have been filed against 32 picketers. Some volunteers have been arrested under Sec. 151 of the Cr. P. C and produced before the Magistrate under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C to bind them over to keep the peace for a period of one year.

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144.

In the meanwhile, the District Magistrate, Tumkur has issued an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. and the same has been served on Messrs Rangiengar, Setlur and Subrahmanyam. The order says:-Whereas I am satisfied that an organised attempt is being made by the abovenamed three opponents with the help of others to defy the order dated 7th September 1931 passed by me as District Magistrate under Sec. 39 Mysore Police Regulation prohibiting all picketing of whatever character, by one or more persons in Tumkur Town and its vicinity withing a radius of five miles, for a period of six months from the said date and whereas the continuance of the delivery of such speeches in Tumkur town by the oppenents is dangerous to public tranquility therein they being of a highly Inflammatory and exciting character and intended to bring the Government established by law into contempt and whereas I am also satisfied that this is an emergent matter, I, N. S. Iyengar, Tumkur District, hereby pass an "ex-parte" order under Sec. 144 (2) of Cr. P. C. and prohibit thereby the three opponents named above from delivering speeches of any kind in Tumkur Town Municipal Limits and Tumkur Taluka for a period of two months."

In spite of the Police demonstrations picketing is going on peacefully. A large number of volunteers are offering themselves for the work.

KASHMIR SITUATION

HINDU-SIKH DEPUTATION WAITS ON POLITICAL SECRETARY.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

Fifteen Hindu and Sikh members of the Assembly, headed by Sir Hari Singh Gour, waited on Sir Charles Watson, Political Secretary, in connection with the situation in Kashmir and represented their point of view that the Muslim agitation had been engineered from British India, that it was a part of the pan-Islamic movement, and that the movement for constitutional reforms in the Kashmir State, was aimed at making the Punjab and Kashmir a joint Muslim territory and that the British sympathy was being engineered.

Sir Charles Watson, it is understood, assured the deputation that the Government of India did not intervene except when asked by the Maharaja, and that the Government of India was bound to give such assistance. He is also stated to have given a sympathetic reply to the other points raised by the deputation and referred to the reaction caused in the States by the spread of ideas in the neighbouring provinces.

Those who joined the deputation besides Sir Hari Singh Gour, were:—Messrs. S. Chetty, Bhagatram Puri, Harbans Singh, Sant Singh, Harbilas Sarda, S.C. Mitra, J.N. Aggarwal, Lahiri Choudhury, G.P. Singh, Jog, Rai Bahadur Sukhran, Thampan and Bhupat Singh.—A.P.

HIDDEN TREASURE IN SANGLI STATE

Hermit's Prophecy.

RS. 33 CRORES—TO BE UNEARTHED IN 45 DAYS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 11.

Under the expectation of finding a huge treasure said to be worth about Rs. thirtythree crores one Mr. Shivlingaya (who claims ao know the exact spot where lies hidden the place having been disclosed to him by a hermit) commenced the digging operations last week in a hilly tract of land at a place about 12 miles from Belgaum.

The digging permission granted to Mr. Shivlingaya by the Sangli State Authorities in whose jurisdiction the place is situated. It is said that the scheme is workable for a period of 45 days only.

In case Mr. Shivlingaya comes out successful in his efforts to unearth the treasure he will get one-third of it while the remainder is to go to the Sangli Durbar.

About Rs. 2,000 have so far been spent in this search and Mr. Shivlingaya is still prepared to incur any further expenditure and is quite confident of success.

The whole of Belgaum and the countryside is full of excitement and curiosity at this game of treasure hunting.

Retiring Chinese Troops Shelled?

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTH MANCHURIA.

America Optimistic About Settlement

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Peking.—Further fighting at Tientsin last night between gangs of armed rioters and police and in neutral zone between Chinese of city and Japanese concession is reported. Japanese replied with rifles, machineguns and trench mortars.

Tokio.—A report says that fighting at Tientsin was purely between Chinese. This morning, Japanese troops were not engaged though precautions were taken to protect Japanese concession.

MINOR SKIRMISHES.

No large scale fighting has occurred in Manchuria since the Nonni Bridge engagement. There have been only minor skirmishes between Japanese troops and large bodies of bandits. Repairs to the Nonni River bridge are almost complete. Train service has not yet been resumed.—Reuter's Special.

CHINESE TROOPS SHELLED?

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Geneva:—Japanese troops at the Nonni Bridge have resumed advance, according to an urgent communication from the Chinese delegation, and they are reported to have shelled the retreating Chinese troops.

Tokio.—Four Japanese cruisers are proceeding to Port Arthur from Kure owing to growing gravity of Manchurian sitcation. Another is proceeding to Sasebo to await orders.—Reuter.

JAP'S "UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES."

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Nanking:—A strongly worded protest in which it is asserted that "determined aggressive activities of Japanese troops" are violating international law and Japanese troops are employing Chinese rebels to occupy Heilung kiang and Japanese have no intention of evacuating occupied Manchuria has been addressed to Japan by Wang. The note requests the Japanese Government immediately to cease its "Unlawful Activities" and adds that the Chinese Government holds the Japanese Government responsible for full compensation for damage and losses.

AMERICA OPTIMISTIC.

Washington.—High hopes that a peaceful settlement would be reached of the Manchurian dispute without resort to pressure of diplomatic ostracism and economic boycott, prevail tonight following the receipt of a "very conciliatory" note from Japan, the text of which is at present withheld in order to prevent prejudicing of situation.—Reuter.

CHINESE OFFENSIVE FEARED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Tokio.—With under 2,000 Japanese troops in Nonni River District faced by 20,000 Chinese threatening to launch an offensive, increasing apprehension is expressed in official circles regarding the possibility of serious developments in North Manchuria.

Fear is openly expressed that Japanese may be compelled to strike first and advance on Tsitsihar in order to avoid being overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers if Chinese are allowed to take the initiative. Fear is increased by a report that between 20,000 and 30,000 Chinese troops at Chinchow are threatening to launch simultaneous attack in the direction of Mukden.—Reuter.

WOMEN VOLUNTEER FORCE IN THE MAKING

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattapadhyaya accompanied by Miss Safia Somji visited Lucknow early this week in connection with the organizing of the women volunteer corps in U. P. She left for Benares yesterday and will be at Allahabad to-morrow where a meeting of the women Congress workers of U. P. will take place. A. P.

GOVERNOR SYKES IN BOMBAY

His Excellency the Governor of Private Secretary and Captain J. Bombay and Lady Sykes accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary and Captain J. H. Cawley-Way, Lieut.-I. D. Elliot and Captain C. R. Battiscombe Aides-de-Camp left Ganeshkhind for Bombay on Wednesday and arrived in Bombay the same day.

GIFT OF POPPIES TO MAHATMA.

British Weather Makes Gandhiji Optimistic

LAST-HOUR ATTEMPTS AT COMMUNAL SOLUTION

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Two women poppy sellers were waiting at Knightsbridge for a long time, as they were anxious that Mahatma Gandhi should receive presents of poppies from them. As he was getting into his car to drive to Lady Astor's house amidst fine sunshine, Mahatma Gandhi's English friend paid two shillings for each poppy. Mahatma Gandhi accepted the gift with an expression of thanks.

Lady Astor also later presented him with another poppy. Mahatmaji talked with her at great length on the Indian communal issue. She showed deep concern about the Minorities and the Depressed classes. Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, explained to her how the Congress was working for the depressed classes. He told his English companion, "I believe that there is still a silver lining to the cloud somewhere, and a solution of the Indian problem is still possible, because I find even in November, the sun is shining so gloriously in London. I am amazed at it."

His companion replied: "Because you are in London."

LAST HOUR EFFORTS.

In the afternoon, Indian leaders once again met at Kings Street to review the whole position, in view of the impending meeting of the Minorities Committee. It is reported that last hour efforts are being made to solve the communal problem. It is understood that there is a move to get the Muslims to accept 50 per cent representation and joint electorate in the Punjab, but I understand that Dr. Moonje and the Sikhs are opposed to the proposal.

MAC-MALAVIYA POURPARLERS.

Pandit Malaviya was closeted with the Premier for nearly 40 minutes early this morning. It is reported that he impressed upon the Premier that there would not be a single soul in India who would touch with a pair of tongs provincial autonomy without responsibility at the Centre. The Premier, it is understood, asked Pandit Malaviya why he could not persuade himself to wait for another nine months when the British Government would confer responsibility at the centre. Pandit Malaviya replied that any such attempt was bound to fail.

When pressmen asked Pandit Malaviya if he was satisfied with the conversation, he replied: "It is not time yet for me to express any opinion."

ARMISTICE DAY AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Along with the rest of the Empire, Calcutta observed the Armistice Day to-day with the customary solemnity. Ceremony at Cenotaph were wreaths were placed was attended among others by His Excellency the Governor and Hon. Lady Jackson who were also present earlier in the morning at the Commemoration Service at St. Paul's Cathedral. His Excellency presided at Special Armistice Day Dinner at Grand Hotel.—A.P.

HOW MAHATMA OBSERVED ARMISTICE

A Day Out With Children

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

To the great surprise of Mahatma Gandhi, early this morning, as he started for his usual walk, he was surrounded by children. They were feeling cold to be out of bed at such an early hour, but they had decided to spend the time with Mahatma Gandhi, it being Armistice Day.

They asked him the significance of the day, whether it was observed in India, and why people fought Great War. Mahatma Gandhi managed to satisfy their curiosity and return to Knights-Bridge.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA LEAGUE.

"At Home" To Delegates.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON Nov. 11.

Mr. Horrabin, Chairman of the Common wealth of India League, and Mrs. Horrabin were at home to meet Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar this afternoon.

Though it was a social function, the guests were seen discussing the Indian issue in view of the impending discussions.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Rangaswamy made useful suggestions to their hosts as regards the work that the League should do in future on behalf of the Indian cause.

RENTS FOR KHARIF AND RABI CROPS REDUCED BY 4½ CRORES.

"Utterly Inadequate," Say U. P. Congress Leaders

REMISSION OF AT LEAST 6½ CRORES URGED

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

It is understood that discussions between Congress leaders and revenue officials in connection with the agrarian question in the United Provinces will be resumed next week.

Kharif rents are due now, and are normally realised before the end of November. In accordance with the recommendations of the Agrarian Committee, total rents for the present kharif and next rabi have been reduced on an aggregate by four crores and 12 lakhs. This reduction has been portioned out between kharif and rabi, and remission slips for kharif rents have already been distributed to every tenant. As there are roughly thirty million holdings in the United Provinces, the same number of remission slips had to be prepared and distributed.

REVENUE OFFICERS' CONTENTION.

Revenue officers maintain that the talk of further reduction of kharif rents at this stage is preposterous, because any alteration now will necessitate preparation and distribution of nearly thirty million new remission slips, a task which apart from the labour involved, will take at least three months to complete. Kharif rents, if they are to be realised at all, have got to be collected before the end of December at the latest. They also maintain that rent remissions already made were anything but inadequate, more particularly when prices were showing an upward trend. Further rent remission "ipso facto" implied revenue remission. The present remissions have forced Government to abandon revenue to the extent of one crore and ten lakhs, and as the land revenue was the main source of the provincial income there is a limit beyond which Government could not go.

CONGRESS LEADERS' VIEW.

Against these contentions of revenue officers Congress leaders put forward the plea that the remission of four crores in rents was utterly inadequate, that remission should have been at least six and a half crores (this represents the rental increase since 1901), that there was a threat of district officers to the effect that tenants would forfiit their remissions unless they paid up rents before the end of December, that landholders were demanding payment of arrear dues not only of the last rabi but also of the preceding two crops, that the present kharif crop has been damaged considerably by untimely rains in several places, and no account has been taken of this fact in calculating remissions, that there is a terrific money famine in rural areas and that owing to inadequacy of remissions barely one out of ten tenants could find cash to pay the remitted rents in full.—A. P.

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